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BY THE RIVER.

[From the San. Francisco News Letter.

Some luagh and dance through all their days,
No shadowe fall across their way,
For some the wintry years drag slow,
For some the skies are always gray;
The strong hearts beats the weak heart down
In life's amalgamation;
The good and bad are all so near,
The rich man's pall, the poor man's bier,
The wanton's laugh, the orphan's tear.
They come in swift rotation,

The tide runs high, the tide runs low,
The years go fast, the days go slow;
For me I care not how it seems;
So long as I can dream my dreams.

The good man thinks that he is good,
The bad man knows that he is bad.
Sleek, well-fed virtue lifts his eyes,
And thinks that vice is sad, so sad;
The one hates with a goodly hate
To call the other brother;
But, peradventure, it may be
A startling, yet divine decree,
When truths, made manifest, shall he
Change places with the other.

The tide runs high, the tide runs low,
The years go fast, the days go slow;
For me I care not how it seems,
So long as I can dream my dreams.

Ah, friend, you say that life is short,
To vie with men is much the best:
I care not if the world stands still,
Nor if the sun dawns in the West;
But midst the reeds upon the shore
I hear the babbling rivers saying
This dirge of fate. "Too late! too late!"
O idle life, O empty heart,
Unused to bear, unskilled in praying.

H. TOWNSEND WILSON.

PARSIMONIOUS PEOPLE.

It is a duty of every one to be thrifty; but it should be kept in mind there is a difference between thrift and mean parsimony. Some people who or at ease in their circumstances make themselves ridiculous by shabby attempts at saving. We once knew an old Scotch lady who, though she had a considerable sum of money left her, was parsimonious to an extraordinary extent. As she grew old, she grew more miserly, until she would not allow herself milk for her tea or meat for dinner. Bent double with rheumatism in her old age, she would not pay any one to wash or clean her house, but with infinite labor accomplished these tasks for herself. She never would send for a doctor, for she pithily remarked, "They cost a power o' siller, and did no good." On bitter winter days we often found her shivering over a single handful of fire; a small piece of hard cheese and a cup of tea with mouldy bread her only dinner. When she died, she left about eight hundred pounds, besides various moneys in silver, copper, and bank-notes, which she had stuffed into drawers and various secret recesses. All her money went to a couple of nephews, who never paid her the least respect, and who even grudged the necessary outlay for her funeral.

An old clergyman of very mean habits got married when far advanced in life, to the great surprise of all his acquaintances, who wondered at such an act of extravagance. Upon inquiry, however, it was found that he had married entirely from motives of economy. The lady of his choice was the widow of a respectable school-master, who after her husband's decease was in the habit of lending him the clothes of the defunct; so, thinking that marriage would put him in the remainder of the said garments, he proposed, and was accepted. His stipend was, with glebe and other things, about two hundred pounds per anuum, yet by dint of sheer niggardliness he died leaving many thousands. He made a point of picking up and taking home anything he could find—a piece of coal fallen from a passing cart, an old lucifer-match box, pieces of stick from a neighboring wood—anything to save outlay in his own house. He never wrote on a sheet of paper, always using blank pages of other people's letters, and turned all envelopes outside in, so as to make them available for his own use. After his death, a drawer full of turned envelopes, gummed together in a very ingenious way, was found. On one occasion he gave a dinner, which consisted of a sheep's head minus the trotters, which were to be kept for next day's dinner.

There was a Thomas Pett who died in Clifford's Passage, London, in 1803. He was a native of Warwickshire. He came to London at the age of ten, with one shilling in his pocket. As he had no friends or relations in the city, he was indebted to the kindness of an old woman who sold pies for a morsel of bread, till he could procure himself employment. Some time, after, he was engaged as errand-boy by a tallow-chandler. Mrs. Dip—the chandler's wife—being "a lady of London mould," could not endure his rustic manners and awkward gait; so she sent him off one bitter winter's night, with the remark. "Your master hired you in *my* absence, and I'll turn you off in *his*." The good husband did not desert Tom, however; he found him out, and sent him as apprentice to a butcher in Southwark. For the first five years he had twenty-five pounds a year and meat and drink. The accumulation of money and the abridgment of expense were the two sole objects of his thoughts. His expenses were reduced to three heads—lodging, clothing, and washing. For the first he fixed on a back room on the second floor, with one window, that occasionally admitted a stray sunbeam. Of his dress every article was second-hand. Nor was he choice in the color or quality, sagely observing, when he was teased about his garb, that according to Solomon there was nothing new under the sun, and that as to color, it was a mere matter of fancy. Concerning washing, he said that no man deserved a clean shirt who could not wash it himself; and that the only fault he had to find with Lord North was the duty he imposed upon soap. There was one expense, however, that always weighed heavily on his mind, and often robbed him of a night's rest, and that was shaving. He often lamented that he had never learned to shave himself. He used to console himself under this affection by hoping that one day beards would become fashionable. He made a promise to himself that as soon as he had amassed a thousand pounds, he would treat himself to a pint of porter every Saturday. Fortune soon put it in his power to perform this promise, and he continued to treat himself till the additional duty was laid on porter; he then reduced his portion to half a pint once a week. If he heard of an auction anywhere near, he ran quickly and begged a catalogue, as if anxious to buy, and after he had collected a number of these he sold them for waste-paper. When he heard an accidental rumor that the bank in which his money was had failed, he shook from head to foot, and took his bed, refusing to eat until he was assured that all was right. He was never known, even in the depth of the coldest winter, to light a fire in his room or go to bed by candle-light. He loved good cheer—at the cost of another. "Every man," said he, "should eat when he can; an empty sack cannot stand." Once on a time he was prompted by the demon of extravagance to purchase a whole pint of small-beer; but after buying it, was so overcome by remorse that he locked it in his closet; then threw the key out of the window, that he might not be tempted to make too free with it.

Thus lived Thomas Pett, whose pulse for the last twenty years of his life rose and fell with the funds; who for forty-two years lived in Clare Market as journeyman butcher; who lodged for thirty years in one gloomy apartment, which was never brightened up by coal or candle-light or the face of a visitor; who never treated man, woman, or child to a glass of any kind of liquor; who almost never eat a morsel at his own expense; who never said a civil thing to a woman; who would not trust a laundress with a pocket-hankerchief; who considered all must be mad or foolish who did not pile up gold; and who tried to bargain for his coffin half an hour before he died. He left two thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds to distant relations, not one of whom he had ever seen or written to. The list of his wearing-apparel, taken by a wag in the neighborhood, ran thus; "An old bald wig. A hat as soft as a pancake. Two shirts that might pass for fishing-nets. A pair of stockings darned with every color. A pair of old sandals. A bedstead. A toothless comb. A very old almanac. One old chair and wretched table. A small looking-glass. And a leathern bag with one guinea in it."

A miser of even more penurious habits than Mr. Pett was Mr. Daniel Dancer, who was in 1716, and was the eldest of four children. His father lived on Harrow Weald Common, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, where he possessed property to a very considerable amount, which his son Daniel, by a most determined and whimsical abstemiousness, increased to upward of three thousand per annum, The childhood of Daniel Dancer passed without anything remarkable. It was only when he attained his majority that he had began to display a "saving knowledge" perfectly incredible. He had a sister whose disposition agreed perfectly with his own, and as they lived together many years, their stories are necessarily connected, and would furnish the most melancholy instance of the infirmity and folly of human nature.

Mr. Dancer's wardrobe might justly boast more colors, textures, and substances than the garments of a company of strolling players, and yet notwithstanding his curious patching, his garments often failed to cover his skin, though he strove to keep all together by a strong ay cord around his waist. Linen was a luxury to which, in spite of his avarice, he was not wholy a stranger; for at an early period of his life he used to buy two shirts every year; but for some time before his death he never allowed himself more than one. After this shirt got into his posession, it was doomed to hang upon his back till it fell off in rags, never being either washed or mended. After his sister's death, a pair of sheets as black as soot-bags were discovered upon the beds, but these Mr. Dancer would never suffer to be removed; and when they were at length worn out, they were never replaced; so that after that time he relinquished the use of linen to sleep in. He never would allow any one to make his bed; and at the time of his death it was observed to be filled with sticks which he had stolen from different hedges. His room was not swept for many years.

Mr. Dancer's ingenuity in concealing his money was most wonderful. His bank notes were usually deposited with the spiders; they were laid among the cobwebs in the cow house, and his guineas were placed in holes in the chimney and about the fireplace. The house, or rather the heap of ruins, in which Mr. Dancer lived, and which after his death Captain Holmes succeeded to, was a miserable decayed building, dreadful in its external appearance, for it had not been repaired for more than half a century. But though poor in outward appearance, the ruinous fabric was rich in the interior. It took many weeks to explore its contents. One of the richest escritoires was found to be a dung-heap in the cow house, from which a sum little short of two thousand five hundred pounds was disinterred; and in an old jacket, carefully tied and strongly nailed down to the manger, were found in bank-notes and gold five hundred pounds more. Several large bowls filled with guineas, half guineas, and quantities of silver were discovered at different times in searching the corners of the house, and various parcels of bank notes stuffed into old cushions and chairs. In the stable Captain Holmes found some jugs of silver money. The chimney was not left unsearched, and well repaid the trouble; for in nineteen different holes, all filled with soot, were found various sums of money, amounting to more than two hundred pounds. And to finish up with, six hundred pounds in bank notes was found in an old tea-pot. Thus living wretchedly, and dying with not one vestige of comfort, Daniel Dancer and his miserly sister furnish to all future generations an illustration of the extreme of penuriousness.

An extraordinary character lived some twenty years ago in a small Scotch town on the Firth of Forth. His name was Joe Taylor. He occupied a miserable hovel, and wandered abroad over the country buying rags, old bones, etc., bundles of which were carried by a poor starved ass, the sole living creature belonging to him. The only food he allowed this wretched quadruped was the grass that grew at the side of the roads in their many wanderings, or a bundle of forage abstracted from some farm-place. Taylor's food consisted of whatever he could beg, borrow or steal—a few turnips lifted from the fields, some mussels or other shell-fish laborously gathered on the shore, broken victuals from houses of the rich, old cabbage-stalks—anything, in short, that would stop the cravings of a naturally healthy appetite. Living near the shore, Joe made a point of watching for wreckage of any sort, and it was a happy day for him when any floating cargo made its appearance on the beach. One day great excitement prevailed among the fisher-people. The surface of the waves was covered to a considerable distance with quantities of apples, probably part of some wreck. The inhabitants plunged into the sea, securing as many as they could, but were outdone by Joe, who with greedy eagerness managed to clutch a peck or two, which he sold next day in the town. After his death, which was hastened by a violent cold caught in an unusually long ramble, his hut was searched, and in various holes and corners money to a considerable amount was found—not less than eighty pounds in all. In a corner of the hovel, under a stone of the uneven and broken floor, were found no fewer than three dozen silver spoons of all sorts and sizes, discolored with damp and marked with various initials. It was thought that Joe, in the course of his many years' depredations, must have carried off a stray spoon every now and then, and so accumulated these, of which he never made any use, and which he was probably afraid to sell. It was quite possible that in Joe's visits to the kitchens of the neighborhood he might have helped himself to what he saw lying about, while the cook brought her dish of broken scraps from some back kitchen or cupboard. Hence the mystery of the spoons.

A VACILLATING BEAR.

[St. Nicholas Magazine.]

My negro gardener came to me one evening in great alarm, and stated that his twin sons, Mango and Chango, had taken out his gun that morning, and had been missing ever since. I at once loaded my rifle, loosed my Cuban bloodhound; and followed the man to his hut. There I put the dog upon the boys' scent, following on horseback myself:

It turned out that the young scamps had gone on the trail of a large bear, though they were only thirteen years old, and their father had often warned them not to meddle with wild beasts. They began their adventure by hunting the bear, but ended, as often happens, in being hunted by the bear; for Bruin had turned upon them, and chased them so hard that they were fain to drop the gun and take to a tree.

It was a sycamore of peculiar shape, sending forth from its stem many small, but only two large, brances. These two were some thirty feet from the ground, and stretched almost horizontally in opposite directions. They were as the twin brothers themselves. Chango took refuge on one of these, Mango on the other.

The bear hugged the tree till he had climbed as far as the fork. There he hesitated an instant, and then began to creep along the branch which supported Chango. The beast advanced slowly and gingerly, sinking his claws into the bark at every step, and not depending too much upon his balancing powers.

Chango's position was now far from pleasant. It was useless to play the trick—well known to bear-hunters—of enticing the animal out to a point where the branch would yield beneath its great weight, for there was no higher branch within Chango's reach, by catching which he could save himself from a deadly fall,—thirty feet sheer.

Three more steps, and the bear would be upon him, or he would be upon the ground. Brave as the boy was, his teeth chattered.

At this moment, Mango, nerved to heroism by his brother's peril, moved rapidly from the opposite limb of the tree. Stepping behind the bear, he grasped with one hand a small higher bough, which extended to where he stood, but not to where his brother lay; with the other hand, he seized the animal firmly by its stumpy tail. The bear turned to punish his rash assailant; but, angry as he was, he turned cautiously. It was no easy task to right-about-face on a branch which already had begun to tremble and sway beneath his weight.

Chango was saved, for the bear evidently had transferred his animosity to Mango, whom he pursued step by step, toward the extremity of the other limb. But Chango was not the boy to leave his brother and rescuer in the lurch. Waiting until the enraged brute was well embarked upon Mango's branch, he pulled its tail, as he had seen his brother do before. Again Bruin turned awkwardly, and resumed the interrupted chase of Chango.

The twins continued their tactics with success. Whenever the bear was well advanced on one limb, and dangerously close to one twin, the other twin would sally from the other limb and pull his tail. The silly animal always would yield to his latest impulse of wrath, and suffer himself to be diverted from the enemy who was almost in his clutches.

After two hours of disappointment, he learned his mistake. He was now, for the tenth time, on Chango's branch, and very near Chango. In vain Mango dragged his hinder extremity; he kept grimly on till Mango, forced to choose between letting go the brute's tail or the higher branch which enabled him to keep his feet, let go the former.

Chango could now retreat no farther, and he was hardly a yard beyond the bear's reach. The branch was swaying more than ever' and the beast seemed quite aware that he might tax its strength too far. After a pause, he advanced one of his fore feet a quarter of a yard. To increase the bear's difficulty in seizing him, the terrified boy let himself down and swung with his hands from the bough.

He was hanging in suspense between two frightful deaths. His heart was sinking, his fingers were relaxing.

Then the deep baying of a hound struck his ear, and his hands again closed firmly on the branch. In a moment, a blood-hound and a horseman sprang through the underwood.

Chango held on like grim death—held on till he heard the sharp report of a rifle ringing through the air: held on till the falling carcass of the bear passed before his eyes; held on till I had climbed the tree, crawled along the branch, and, grasping his wearied wrist, had assisted him to get back to the fork of the tree, and rest a bit.

If that bear only had understood in time that a boy in the hand is worth two in the bush, he might have lengthened his days and gone down with honor to the grave!

F. Blake Crofton, in St. Nicholas for April.

MR. JAY GOULD, according to the estimate of the *Financial Chronicle* of this city, now controls 7,864 miles of railroad, and will soon control 304 miles more.

CHILDHOOD'S GOLD.

They need not go so far away,
Through heat and cold, to hunt for gold
They might beside us sit or stray,—
Our hands are full as they can hold.

Gold? Gold is poured out of the sky
From rise of sun till day is done;
With falling leaves it flashes by;
In liquid gold the rivers run.

'Twas scattered all the way from school,
In stars and bells adown the dells;
We children gathered aprons full,
Where little Dandelion dwells.

And yellow Cowslip to our feet
Came, like a king, his hoard to bring;
And Columbine, with nod so sweet,
Shook gold upon our path —gay thing!

What goblet glistens with such wine
As the bee sups from buttercups?
What gold beads on the wet grass shine,
Sparkling to breezy downs and ups!

Our homes are sweet upon the hills,
Where love is sure, and life is pure,
And sunshine every season fills;
How can a country child be poor?

No robber scares our midnight hours;
No coffers cold our treasures hold;
Dewdrops and sunbeams, stars and flowers.—
Gold! Gold! What shares our childhoods gold?

LUCY LARCOM.

SPUNKY AUBERN SPINSTERS.

[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

"If every girl was as spunky as those two women you see in that their sleigh," recently remarked a farmer on a Main street sidewalk in Auborn, addressing a *Journal* reporter, "there wouldn't be so many useless do-nothings in the world"—and the speaker brought his goadstick down with emphasis as he ran the remark against an exclamation point.

"What's the peculiarity of their case?" inquired the reporter.

"Why, they farm it on their own hook—and farm it successfully, too," said the gentleman with the goadstick.

One of the ladies at that moment stepped from the sleigh, and, lifting a bag containing a bushel and a half of beans, carried them into a store. That happened to be the store in which the reporter had business also, and he hastened at once to interview the woman, who was accompanied by a younger sister. She kindly consented to give the desired information, and, as an illustration of what women can do, we submit her statement:

"I am the eldest of three sisters. My father died and left us a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in South Auburn. My brother spent a small part of his time with us until ten years ago, when one day he left us in good health. Before night he was killed on the railroad. Then we three girls were left to carry on the farm on our own account. The farm was first settled by my grandfather, who found his way to South Auburn by spotted trees more than a century ago. The acres have always been in the family, and of course we are much attached to them. My name is Margaret Jordan; my sister, next youngest, is Deborah, and the youngest of all, is Adeleana. Adeleana is in rather poor health. On me falls most of the care. I have to be financier, cook, field hand and barn hand. I have to stand the racket from pantry to cornfield—in sickness and in death. I nurse the sick, feed the hens, hold the plow, hoe the corn, harness the horse, shovel the soil—maid of all work, and do anything and everything on the farm.

"At first it came pretty hard on us, and we used to get very tired. As I grow older, it comes pretty hard; but I don't know why we haven't got on pretty well. We always pay our bills, and in good times have a little left over. Last year we raised about twenty-five tons of hay, 120 bushels of potatoes, nine bushels of oats, eleven bushels of barley, one and a quarter acres of corn, and had a large garden."

"Yes," said a bystander, "and that is not all; for Margaret is a great florist, and has a wonderful garden."

"Yes," continued Margaret, "I love flowers, and we have a very good garden."

"Do you attend to all, yourselves?"

"Well, about all," replied Margaret. "We generally hire a little help in haying time—perhaps spend $25 or $30 a year for hired help. The rest we do ourselves. We have thirteen head of cattle, ten sheep, one horse, beside a flock of hens."

"Yes, and turkeys, too; for I bought the best lot of turkeys that I saw in this market last Thanksgiving day, of Margaret," said the provision dealer, as he paid out the cash for Margaret's beans and hen's nest, which she had just marketed. "I always make it a point to buy Margaret's produce, because it's always nice. Just look at these beans—and see how perfect they are. And her measure always overruns. For instance, I pay her to-day for a pint of beans overmeasure."

Miss Deborah then began to stroke the big cat of the store, and remarked: "We have a bigger cat than that home." Obviously the three sprinsters lavished their hearts' affection on the dumb animals of the barn, the hennery and the kitchen corner—and fortunate creatures they, to have such worthy mistresses.

So it seems that not only does masculine farming pay in Maine, but that farming in the feminine gender and in nominative case also agrees with the verb "boom."

TWO WASHINGTON STORIES.

[Chicago Times Letter.]

There is a certain alleged belle of Washington society who occupies a very peculiar position. It is hardly possible that she could be a belle in any other city in the country, on the basis possessed by her, in the glorious free-and-easy town of Washington. She is a blonde beauty of about twenty-seven summers. Her blonde hair comes from the best wig-makers, and her complexion is as brilliant as the latest Parisian novelty can possibly make it. This young lady belongs to an old Southern family. She is seen at every prominent social gathering. No matter how select a diplomatic reception, this young lady, attended by a dismal, melancholy-looking mother, appears earliest upon the scene, and is among the last to leave. Very few people seem to know the two beyond a mere bowing acquaintance; and yet they are invited everywhere. Occasionally they will appear at the hotels for a brief time, only taking their meals there, however. They will disappear from all public eating-houses, and only be seen in the gilded halls of fashionable society. A certain inquisitive newspaper man, with longer ears and sharper eyes than are possessed by the average, who goes out a great deal in society, in looking for rooms one day, found one that suited him in a retired locality up town. A short time after his arrival in this new house he found that the blonde and her mother had also quartered in the same house. After living in the house four or five months he picked up a rather

INTERESTING HISTORY

concerning the movements of this gay bird of society. It appears that the daughter had a small income left her by some Southern relative that was large enough to support her alone. Her mother, who was a widow before the war, married during the war a Southern gentleman, who lost his all in the downfall of the Confederacy; and, being a Southern gentleman of the finest old school, he had never been trained to any thing so vulgar as work. The mother and step father combined to squeeze as large a section of high life as they could out of the meager income of the daughter and certainly reduced living upon nothing, and going into society, to about as fine a point as it ever has been done. They engaged one large room in this house, for which they paid $25 a month. They then engaged from a caterer one meal a day for the three, which was delivered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For this meal for three they paid $25 a month. They saved up enough bones and bread, and broken remains of the afternoon's repast for the 12 o'clock breakfast. The stepfather, mother and daughter all lived and slept in one room. Thus the living of three members of Washington's most fashionable society was reduced down to $50 a month. The young lady had a carriage every evening, her income being economized in such a way that the balance of it could be used for fashionable display. When people return their calls, the house where they live is respectable enough, and no one can adopt a more popular fashion in Washington society than to be out when calls are returned. The returning of calls is purely perfunctory, and, as a necessary consequence, the less the number of people there are to receive them, the greater amount of business can be done in the course of an afternoon. This incident of high life in Washington suggests another.

A TREASURY CLERK.

married a sweet young bride from Massachusetts and engaged such palatial quarters as his $1,200 would permit upon Thirteenth street. He made arrangements for a caterer to deliver meals for two. The landlady was a woman of Southern birth, and had seen better days before the war. She rented rooms more to satisfy her desire for cheerful society than for the money. The Treasury clerk and his bride had their meals come in to them for a week, when their hostess—that is what lodging-house keepers here call themselves—suggested, with a very persuasive smile, to the young Treasury clerk, that herself and daughter had a spare room next to them, where she intended to have a caterer serve meals, and that, as an accommodation, the same caterer might serve the four, and they all eat together in the same room. The young clerk consented, rather flattered at the idea of sitting down at the table of so distinguished a member of one of the first families of Virginia. Up to the time this new arrangement began there was plenty to eat, but immediately after the new service the young clerk and his bride found the table rather scanty and insufficient. It amounted practically to such low dieting as to verge upon the borders of starvation. The modest clerk endured this for two or three weeks, and then he went to the caterer with a complaint. He says: "See here, you are paid to furnish meals for four, but you only send us up enough for two. What is the matter?" The caterer stared as he said: "You are mistaken. I am only paid for meals for two. I send up a plenty for two. You admit that?" "Yes." "Well, I am not responsible beyond that." The young clerk could hardly believe the statement of the caterer. He asked him if his hostess and her daughter had not ordered meals for themselves, and he said not at all, they had never come near him; they had said nothing to him about it. The young clerk returned home and at once put an end to the conspiracy. But at the same there was one fact apparent, namely, that his distinguished hostess and daughter had sustained life three weeks at his expense, without having any particular claim on them for damages.

IT was not because the Londoner of other days lacked the skill to contrive new names for his streets that he used the old ones over so many times. It is common to find such old appellations as Cook and Castle Lane, Long Acre, The Poultry—the most crowded streets in London—St. Mary Axe, Bird in Bush Road, and the Minories. Camomile street, after it crosses the great thoroughfare of Bishopsgate, takes the name of Wormwood street. Paternoster Row, the famous haunt of the book publishers has an outlet into Ludgate Hill through Ave Maria Lane, and terminates in a blind alley known as Amen Corner. The great fire of 1666 began in Pudding Lane and stopped at Pye Corner. The titled landowners-nine peer still own most of the land on which London stands have always delighted in handing down their many-jointed names in the streets running through their property. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, contemporary with Cromwell and clapped into the Tower by him, when he sold York House and its gardens, stipulated that he should be commemorated in the streets that should be opened through his former property. The contract was kept in the names of George street, Villiers street, Duke street and Buckingham street, the last two being connected by Of Lane. But those were the days of praise God Barebone, who gave his name to the Parliament of which he was a conspicuous member, and whose son was christened, "If-Jesus-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned Baredone." Tradition declares that his acquaintances generally dropped all but the last joint of this compound Christian name when they spoke of him.—*Good Company.*

A CLERGYMAN ninety years old in Dade county, Ga., recently married a lady sixty-five years old to a groom seventy-five years old. The groom had been married seven times before, the bride once.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AN organist at Litchfield, Minnesota played "What Will the Harvest Be?" as a bridal couple marched out of the church.

THE Culpeper (Va.) *Times* nominates John W. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for President of the United States.

THE person arrested at St. Petersburg as Vera Sassulitch, in consequence of a similarity of name and features, has been released.

THE English Tories have a new orator in the member for Southwark, Mr. Clark, who made a great hit just before the dissolution.

MR. MOODY, worn by his hard work in St. Louis during the Winter, is this week going to seek rest in traveling—probably toward Texas.

M. DE LESSEPS is accompanied everywhere by his little daughter, nicknamed "Totote," who scarcely ever loosens her clasp on his hand.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS vigorously denies a statement, current in Massachusetts, that he contemplates being a candidate for Congress this fall.

CONGRESSMAN MCKINLEY has been selected to preside over the Ohio Republican State Convention. He is reputed to be a pronounced Sherman man.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, of Saratoga, has been gathering materials for a biography of her father, Colonel Hardin, who was killed at Buena Vista.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK is about to follow the example of Dickens and Thackery by issuing his new novel—*Sunrise: A Story of These Times*—in monthly parts.

BISHOP BEDELL (Protestant Episcopal) of Ohio, says that if ministers would only speak the truth in funeral sermons the demand for such discourses would rapidly cease.

DR. HOLMES and Mr. Longfellow have just become members of the Rabelais Club, in London. The only other member resident in America are George H. Boker and William D. Howells.

IN the gallery of the Louvre, before the statue of the Venus of Milo. Little Boy—"What did they cut her arms off for?" Mother—Mother—"Because she puts her fingers in the sugar-bowl."

MR. EDMUNDS has presented a petition to the Senate, signed by a large number of ferocious ladies and gentlemen residing in the District, asking for the enactment of a law designating castration as the penalty for rape.

GENERAL SPINNER is described as a man of hard study. He has not been out of Florida for fifteen months, and is busying himself in studying the history of that State. He sits surrounded with books and delighting in a fine microscope.

CHARLES A THILO, of Bradford, Pa., had possibly with good reason, a great distrust of banks. He now has undoubted good reason to distrust himself for his wallet, containing $3,900, was stolen from under his pillow while he slept.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet, was married in New York recently to Miss Abbie Leland, third daughter of the late Major Leland, of General Grant's staff. Cards were not issued. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are making arrangements to visit England.

THERE is a wide field for the President to apply his civil-service order in Louisiana. Of ninety-six members of the Republican Central Committee of that State who recently met and named a time for the State convention, sixty-one were office-holders.

THE most original definition of Nihilism yet seen is given by the St. Petersburgh *Gazette*, which quotes a saying of an enlightened peasant. "Nihilists, indeed!" observed this conservative workingman. "They are Germans, or something of that sort."

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER AGASSIZ'S gifts to Harvard have been bestowed in a most modest manner, the public knowing hardly a quarter of the amount. If he sees a need in the university, he supplies it, pays the bill and says nothing about it. It is in this way that he has given Harvard $230,000.

THERE are Three Graces in Kentucky—Martha, Mary, and Margaret Devoe, of Jessamine county. They were born to the same parents in the same hour in 1827, and have grown up to be middle-aged spinisters together. When they were young ladies their father exacted from them a vow never to marry and never to separate until death. This promise they have religiously kept.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE seems to have encountered some drawbacks in Massachusetts. Ten years ago there were sixty-eight members of the lower house in favor of woman suffrage, and last year the number had grown to eighty-two, but now it is down again to about sixty. The movement seems to be doing as well as could be expected, however, in other parts of the country.

THE diamonds sent by the Egyptian Khedive to General Sherman have been made practically useful by the latter. He has made from them four sets of necklaces, earrings and pendants, and has bestowed a set upon each of his four daughters, Mrs. Fitch and the Misses Lizzie, Ellie and Rachael Sherman. The resetting cost the kind father $600. The three sets belonging to the younger daughters are kept in a vault in the Treasury Department.

CHARLES C. FROST a learned shoemaker, has just died at Brattleborough, Vermont, at the age of 74 years. He began to take morning walks through the fields on account of his ill health and so became interested in botany. He sent to London for a standard work on botany, and when he found that the work was in Latin he bought a Latin grammer and began the study of that ancient tongue. He mastered Latin, French and German and received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth and Middlebury Colleges. In botany he was a leading authority.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Game of Brag Played Against Tilden's Friends.

No Tariff or General Legislation at This Session.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1880.

Senator Wallace and his henchmen are giving out here that Tilden got but nine delegates from Allegheny county to the Harrisburg Convention instead of eighteen. They give out that Pauline, Heisel and others were elected, that they will contest and get their seats, and that the delegates to Cincinnati will be selected in the Wallace interest, either by the bolting candidates for delegates to the State Convention in Allegheny county, or by the Convention itself. J. N. Burritt, a Mercer county, Pennsylvania, man, editor of the Sunday *Herald*, an associate of Pete Pierce, and a striker for Wallace, says that Hay, Larkin and others may be allowed to go to the National Convention, provided they obey instructions and agree to abide by the unit rule that will be established at Harrisburg. There can be no doubt, from the expressions of Wallace's most confidential friends and most active adherents here but that Cameron tactics are to dominate the Harrisburg Convention if the Wallace men are in the ascendant, either by fair or by foul means. Wallace is for Bayard at heart, but he is all things to all men in opposition to Tilden, telling one man that he is for Seymour, another that he is for Thurman, and so on as the case may be, and his sole endeavor is to elect Wallace men. While the Senator is not a candidate himself, he boasts that the Beaver and other delegations are comprised of Wallace men, and that no matter what their Presidential preferences may be he can rule them. Wallace and his strikers here claim to control C. B. Hurst of Beaver county, notwithstanding his avowed determination to support Tilden and say "we own him and he will have to do as we say." There are two things upon which Wallace lays great stress as means to obtain control of the Harrisburg Convention. These are the census enumerators whom he controls through Cameron and the trumping up of contests like the one of Pauline in Allegheny. Wallace like Richelieu says "I am the State" and the Harrisburg Convention will not be a Tilden convention, nor a Seymour convention, nor a Hancock convention, but a Wallace convention, provided he succeeds in carrying out his purpose.

THE TARIFF TO BE LET ALONE.

It is apparent that no general legislation will be enacted this session and all that remains for Congress is to pass the appropriation bills and go home. But the Committee on Appropriations is behind with its work and the presentation of these measures will be delayed beyond the usual time of their going to the House. It is expected that the adjournment will fall somewhere between the time of holding the Republican and the Democratic Conventions, but this is all conjecture, and Congress may not disperse before August. The precedents are all against an early adjournment in Presidential year and yet there is no good reason why Congress should not get away early in June. The tariff is not to be touched, the Inter-State Commerce bill and other measures of a similar character are not likely to be reached, and with dispatch upon the part of the Appropriation Committee an early adjournment is yet possible.

BLACKBURN AND RANDALL.

The conduct of Blackburn, of Kentucky, in denouncing Speaker Randall and applying approbrious epithets to him is truly reprehensible. Randall's rulings were fair and the Speaker has been partial to Blackburn in the distribution of the honors of the House, but Blackburn revived the bitterness of the Speakership contest and through an impetuous attack upon Randall also sought to make capital against Tilden. When Blackburn was calling Randall a traitor to the Democartic party he had evidently forgotten the gallant fight made against the Force bill and the brilliant victory achieved by Randall in a Republican Congress. The South owes more to Randall than to any man in the country and the Speaker's friends think it ill becomes the representatives of the late Confederacy to attack him and to heap upon him vilification and abuse, simply for carrying out the rules of the House as reported and advocated by Blackburn himself.

THE CRAWFORD DISTRICT.

One of the most difficult problems with which Hayes' fraudulent Administration has had to deal, is providing a place for Pettis of Crawford, to get him out of the way of Cameron's man, Sam Dick. He wouldn't stay at Bolivia, he couldn't go to Wyoming and Collector of Customs Johnston says they won't have him in New Mexico. He threatens to run for Congress if he is not fixed, and as Sam Dick is an invalid and away at Hot Springs, he claims to be able to set up Crawford county in his interest during Dick's absence, Cameron knowing his ability to defeat Dick has been pressing Hayes to give him a place, but the trouble seems to be to find one which he can get and with which he would be content. However Pettis has been more fortunate than Rev. Jonathan Vannote and John M. Thompson, for while the former has been nominated for three offices neither of the latter can get his name sent to the Senate on the most humble position within the gift of the *de facto*.

S. H.

THE Duke of Cambridge, the alleged commander-in-chief of the British forces, has pointed out that the regulations do not sanction the employment of army officers as newspaper correspondents, and has desired that instructions should be issued to prevent infringement of the regulations.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, Governor of Mexico, is writing a novel the scene of which is laid in Damascus.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

PROHIBITION DON'T PROHIBIT.

The old question does prohibition prohibit, is up in Maine again, and there are some ugly figures produced. The stringent prohibitory law of that State has been recently reinforced by additional restrictions, pains and penalties, designed to punish citizens who take a domestic "nip" within the sacred precincts of the family circle. This seems like fanaticism run mad, and is creating a spirit of opposition to all prohibitory laws, which shows itself in the production of facts demonstrating that existing laws are not enforced, and that prohibition in Maine is a great sham, training people to hypocritical practices and habitual disregard of laws. A correspondent of the Baptist *Watchman* of Boston, a clergyman whose purity and temperance principles are vouched for, shows that in Biddeford, Maine, eighty-eight persons have taken out the United States licenses under the internal revenue laws, to sell liquor. A Biddeford paper says "there are more than one hundred rum shops up and down our streets." The traffic in Bangor is open and unlimited. The Attorney General reports the whole number of prosecutions for all offenses at 942, of which 457 were for violation of the liquor law, more than one-third being in Portand. From inquiry of policemen and other, this clerical correspondent is informed that as far as Portland is concerned, a man who is known can get any liquor he wants, as much as he wants, and as freely as he wants. One informant says "there is more liquor sold in Portland to-day than ever before." There are eighty club rooms there by actual count. The location of these was pointed out. In several places, both on week days and Sundays, are open bars.

Secret tippling club houses and the bottle at home seem to be the practical results of Maine prohibition. Add to this a generation growing up taught to disregard and circumvent the laws. Then there is the increased use of opium in all its forms. In all large towns and cities the law is a dead letter. These social clubs, of which hundreds are reported in the principal cities, are the secret nurseries of all kinds of vice, and far more demoralizing than the open traffic in licensed saloons.

One secret of BLAINE'S hold on Maine politics is his alliance with the rum sellers in the towns and cities. The prosecuting officers are his fast friends, and the threat of exposure and punishment coerces the illegal traffickers to the support of his political schemes. If they stand up for BLAINE they are permitted to ply their unlawful business without molestation. In the country districts where there is little need of prohibition the laws are enforced, because no one cares to violate them, or at least very few. In the towns and cities, the traffic is enormous, and is open or secret, in saloons or secret clubs, as most convenient.

THE PROGRAM.

1.—The reversal of the precedents of Democratic State Conventions for half a century, so as to permit the Philadelphia delegates to pass upon the merits of their own contested seats. This will result in a Tammany Hall arrangement in Philadelphia, the boss of which will always have forty-six votes in Democratic State Conventions. Cameronism has not progressed quite this far in the Republican party. We are improving on the Winnebago faction.

2.—A committee of nine in the State Convention, selected by a chairman elected by the power of the Philadelphia delegates, to report delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, overriding wherever expedient the choice of the Congressional districts. CAMERON'S idea!

3.—This delegation, so elected, put in the market at Cincinnati, to advance the interests of the great statesman who aspires to head it. Another CAMERON idea!

With all this adopted in Convention, and accepted by the party, will some one please inform us wherein will lie the difference between the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy and the CAMERON Republican party?

THAT "GREAT PRINCIPLE."

The *Gazette* is abating its angry abuse of the Democrats in Congress because they did not nullify the federal election laws by refusing to appropriate money for their enforcement. It also manifests a disposition to accept the GARFIELD amendment, stripping the law of its most obnoxious partizan features. This is all right. We are glad our neighbor is reaching safe common sense ground. It started out with the declaration there was a Democratic "back-down," "surrender," and all that, but it now gently remarks it is immaterial whether the modification of the law is a Democratic surrender or Republican victory, and then adds:

The vital point is to secure to every voter a chance to deposit his ballot and have that ballot counted. The Republican party would surrender many nonessentials for that great principle.

We understand all this. Your devotion to the great principle of fair and honest elections, was attested by the way the federal election law has been administered in New York and Philadelphia. At the last Congressional election in New York 1,200 deputies, mainly of vile character from the slums, were appointed to look out for the "great principle," and in Philadelphia 773 were appointed, and as specimens of the creatures who were clothed with powers to arrest Democrats and help on Republican frauds, the following, says the New York *Herald*, are taken from the records of official inquiry, where the names, here omitted' are given:

Marshal——, First division, Fifth ward—Drunk all day; too drunk to arrest any one. There were five policemen at these polls. The marshal never voted in that division before that day.

Marshal ——, Fourteenth division, Fourth ward—Record of his conviction in 1872 for voting illegaly produced. Proof was made that he voted twice on the same day.

Marshal ——, Fourth ward—One of the most dangerous men in the city; has been in prison twice, once for highway robbery, and the second time for shooting a colored boy.

Marshal ——, Eighth ward—Has been arrested for five different roberies.

Marshal ——, First ward—A warrant has been issued for him for larceny.

Marshal ——, First ward—A bad and dangerous man; had been tried for murder.

Marshal ——, Seventh ward—A colored man who keeps a gambling house and had been arrested twice; distributed Republican tickets and vouched for voters.

Marshal ——, Fifteenth ward—Had been tried for shooting a man; character very bad.

Marshal ——, Fifth ward—A thief and notorious repeater; had been arrested for subornation of perjury but never tried.

Marshal ——, Eighth division, Sixth ward—Was so drunk in the afternoon he could not walk; seized a qualified voter by the colar and staggered with him against the wall; policeman brought a repeater to the polls, who was arrested as was the policeman.

Marshal ——, Second division, Seventh ward—A man of bad repute; colored; keeps a low drinking house; electioneered and gave out tickets and tax receipts; was inside at the counting of the vote and took tickets out of the box.

Marshal ——, Seventh division, Sixth ward—A habitual drunkard, and a graduate of the House of Correction for this; was drunk all day.

Marshal ——, Thirty-second division, Twenty-fourth ward—Was discharged from employment the day before election for stealing.

Marshal ——, Seventh division, Eleventh ward—Keeps a house of prostitution.

Marshal ——, Eleventh ward—A repeater, and kept a house of prostitution within a year; a thief.

Marshal ——, Eleventh ward—Arrested for larceny; bill ignored.

To carry out the list and include New York would be tiresome reading. It serves as an illustration of Republican devotion to the "great principle," and the sort of cattle looked to, to carry out the "great principle." To perpetuate this state of affairs, Republicans in solid ranks voted against making appropriations to pay the pensions of Union veterans. They put the bummer deputy above the crippled veteran.

"STEALING A STATE"—BRIBERY.

The Republicans characterize the probable unseating of WASHBURN, who has the seat from one of the Minnesota districts in the House, as an attempt to steal the State of Minnesota, but as a rule they don't care to go into particulars about the wholesale bribery by WASHBURN to secure his majority. In the entire history of the American Congress, covering near a century, there has been no such exposure and proof of bold and unblushing bribery of voters, as well as their intimidation by employers, as in the WASHBURN case. The New York *Herald*, cautious and independent in discussing such matters, refers to the "persistent attempt to prejudge the case" in the interest of WASHBURN and against DONNELLY and adds:

The facts are otherwise. Mr. Donnelly has presented a very strong case, and Mr. Washburn has failed in the material parts to meet it. Mr. Donnelly has proved bribery of voters to such an extent that the real question is not as to unseating Washburn, which even Republicans admit must be done, but whether Donnelly shall have the seat, and Washburn has failed to meet or overturn these proofs of bribery. The canvass seems to have been conducted in a way on the Republicans side which showed that their managers were determined to carry the day by all means, and the struggle, which was undoubtedly very bitter, was between great employers of labor on the Republican side and working men on the other. The Committee has not yet decided on its report and there will of course be two reports, but when the case gets into the House and other details of the canvass are placed before the public it will appear that Donnelly has a far stronger and Washburn a very much weaker case than the public has been led to believe by the denunciations which have been made of the Democrats for presuming to doubt Washburn's right.

Whatever may be the result of the contest, it will be a point gained that the country is made familiar with the political methods of the party of moral ideas in stalwart Minnesota; a State that for twenty years has boldly repudiated an honest debt of millions of dollars, although abundantly able to make provision for it. A repudiating and dishonored State, it goes for the saying, will not hesitate to sanction the corruption of the great body of its voters. Some of the testimony elicited in the WASHBURN contest makes very interesting reading. Here are some incidents tracing corruption directly to WASHBURN'S hands:

At a precinct called Tamarack River, in which there were only four actual settlers, Washburn received 159 votes and Donnelly one vote. The sum paid for these votes—and the men refused to vote unless they were paid—by men named Webster and White, who engineered the matter, was between $160 and $170. Webster and White were to receive $200 for their services, and the money paid out by them for votes was repaid to White by Major Hale, the business manager of Washburn, eight days after the election, by check for 1872. This check was cashed by the Paymaster of a Railroad Company of which Washburn, is President. These votes, in bulk, were paid for in Washburn's own office by his business manager. A man named Shagan was paid $5 in Washburn's office, and promised $36 more for his vote and influence for Washburn. The same business manager was Washburn's agent in the case. Bernard Cloutier, Democrat, having received $30 from a friend and agent of Washburne, went to Washbrun's office and asked for more money, $20 more. "He (Washburn's friend) went into the next room and commenced talking with Mr. Washburn (the sitting member). He came back and handed me $20." Without going too minutely into the testimony, it is sufficient to say that the bribery of ninety-six voters is traced directly to Washburne's office, to his busines manager, to his brother, or to himself. This constitutes but a small part of the testimony showing bribery, but these ninety-six cases are fastened by proof more immediately upon Mr. Washburn himself than are the majority of the instances.

Is such a man fit to hold a seat in Congress, if he figured up, by such methods ten thousand majority. He quite eclipses the distinguished Pennsylvania prefossor of the art of bribery, BILL KEMBLE.

A favorite method in this repudiating State of Minnesota, of increasing the vote for the party of morality and intelligence," was by voting railroad laborers in the wilderness. DENNIS REARDON testified that he was one of a gang of more than fifty railroad hands that voted between Middle River and Tamarack River. At Two Rivers the voting place was a box-car; the ballot-box was a candle-box; there were no tickets there but WASHBURN tickets. These fifty railroad men lived in box-cars, and were moved foward as the work progressed. They were all paid for voting by the Railroad Company. Many of them were Democrats. There were no houses in sight at that place, and no residents in that locality. In some instances hand-cars loaded with railroad men were stopped long enough for the travelers to vote. An election precinct could be manufactured for this purpose in a few minutes. At one place in Polk County the testimony shows that but 85 legal votes were cast, while 258 votes were returned as cast. D. M. ROBBINS, of St. Paul, railroad contractor, had one hundred and fifty men at work for him in the wilderness. About one hundred of these men went with him on a construction train fifteen miles to vote, and for WASHBURN, and were all paid for their votes. The voting place was a railroad car on a side-track. There was no house of any kind in that part of the world.

Columns could be filled with such illustrations of the way the voting was done in the uninhabited regions, and in the cities there was not much improvement. Bribery and intimidation were rampant in Minneapolis, where WASHBURN and his friends were large employers of labor. From one county which had no legal existence 578 votes were returned for WASHBURN, and 832 votes were returned for him from "the county of Polk and Kittson," there being no such county in the State.

In fact, take the WASHBURN exposure in its entirety, there is nothing like it in the whole range of American history. A man convicted of the bribery brought home to him, would not only be unseated by the English House of Commons, but debarred from ever being elected. In France, Deputies convicted of such practices have been sent to prison since the Republic was established. In our own country, the principle settled by many decisions by all parties in the national House of Representatives is, that in case of established bribery, "where the poll cannot be purged with reasonable certainty, the whole vote must be rejected.

WASHBURN will have to go, but whether DONNELLY gets the seat is another and more doubtful question.

BEAVER COUNTY FOR TILDEN.

The Democratic County Committee of Beaver county met on Saturday last and elected the following delegates: Senatorial, CHARLES B. HIRST; Representative, JOHN M. BUCHANAN, and Dr. W. C. SIMPSON. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that Samuel J. Tilden should be the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States.

WE have received from Messrs. J. B. BLYHOLDER, DAVID KIFER, GEORGE AUKERMAN, and W. E. REED, a poll of 105 Democratic voters in Irwin, Westmoreland county, and its vicinity, giving their preference on the Presidential question. These gentlemen say the list is not a complete one, but it correctly represents the feeling of the Democrats in that section of the county. The list foots up as follows, as we have not space to-day for the names:

Samuel J. Tilden	84
Horatio Seymour	6
T. F. Bayard	3
A. G. Thurman	2
Gen. Hancock	2
Gen. McClellan	1
Judge Trunkey	1
No Choice	6

THERE are but three or four counties in the State which have instructed against TILDEN, yet Senator WALLACE has the modesty to claim the coming Democratic Convention as in his possession. This is in keeping with many other assumptions of his. He will not control the coming State Convention unless he improves in his behavior very rapidly. He has caused it to be announced that he will imitate DON CAMERON'S tactics in having the Convention select delegates, and not the districts, so Allegheny county must be attended to. He is encouraging contests in every county where TILDEN delegates are elected, so as to create as much confusion as possible, but he will fail in dominating the party on the CAMERON schedule.

THE trouble about the National Convention at Cincinnati, which caused suggestions that some other city would be selected, was because of the refusal of the city authorities to permit the erection of poles for telegraphic communication with the Music Hall, in which the Convention is to be held. This has been cured by later action of the city authorities, and the National Committee will not be re-convened unless there is some further jar in the arrangements. A porkish disposition seems to be developing in the "Paris of America" about matters connected with the Convention. If they don't look out they may chase away the golden egg.

UNCLE JAKE ZEIGLER of Butler, anent the KERNS matter, holds no "factious opposition should be made to Presidential appointments by the Senate." Well, Uncle JAKE, KERNS got through without factious opposition. But how about the rejection of Mr. CLARKE, the Democratic Census Supervisor of the Fifth district of this State? Was that all right too? Well, the man who got KERNS, Republican, confirmed, got CLARKE, the Democrat, rejected. All right again. There is nothing like being amiable.

MR. P. S. NEWMYER, one of the delegates elected to the State Convention from Fayette county as an anti-TILDEN man, yesterday admitted in conversation in this city, that three-fourths of the Democrats of Fayette county are for TILDEN. We hear it is proposed in Fayette county to hold township meetings, so that if the delegates misrepresent the sentiment of the Democracy of the county, they will not have the excuse of doing it ignorantly.

Money at English Elections.

A general election in Great Britain involves the expenditure of immense sums of money; the greater part being spent in cases of contested seats although merely formal returns, without opposition, aggregate formidable expense. Usually, as in the present instance, there is plenty of competition, and the following figures relative to the last general election will fairly illustrate the British system. In that contest 1,081 candidates were nominated for 652 seats. Of the 652 members returned only 187 were elected without opposition. The money spent on the elections for the English and Welsh counties amounted to $2,112,350, which averaged $8,630 for each of the 245 candidates. The average sum spent by the Conservative candidates was $6,600, and by the Liberal candidates $10,800. In the case of the forty-one contested county elections alone the average was much higher than this, the expenses of the 136 candidates for the seventy-eight seats averaging $14,225. The expenses of the seventy-four Conservative candidates in these contested elections averaged $15,000 each, and those of the sixty-two Liberals $13,280. The sum spent on opposed county elections averaged $1,650 for each member elected. The largest sum spent on any one county election was in the case of North Durham, where the aggregate expenditure of the four candidates was returned as $141,000. The largest sum spent on any borough or city election was in the city of London, in which the aggregate expenditure of the six candidates was returned at $77,800. The Chelsea election cost the four candidates together $52,000, the two successful candidates expending nearly $30,000 between them. On the Irish elections a sum of $403,400 was expended, and on those of Scotland $397,400—the average for each candidate being $2,655 in the former and $6,030 in the latter.

COL. WOOLEY of Cincinnati, of the local committe in charge of arrangements for the Democratic National Convention, interviews as follows:

You may say to the Democracy of the country, as well as to the National Committee, that the local Committee here, I feel authorized to state, expect to make all necessary and satisfactory arrangements for the Convention, and that the people of the city, regardless of party, will receive the delegates and visitors with Cincinnati's usual hospitality.

The hotels, in one respect, have exhibited a marked desire to make the Convention a success, by holding back their rooms especially for delegates, although pressed for engagements by other parties from all quarters. If disappointment should ensue to delegations in this respect it will be their own fault, for not only have the hotels first awaited their applications, but I myself caused the press to advise them of the fact, with a respect to apply each at once to the hotel it might prefer.

THE *Alta Californian* says that Napa is now the leading wine-growing county of California, and as the traveler goes by rail through its chief valley, he can see from the car windows, most of the 3,000,000 vines, from which 1,500,000 gallons are made in average years. Most of the vineyards are in the low land, but are gradually advancing into the mountains. Jacob Schram, the pioneer in the hill vineyards, and one of the representative men of the California wine industry, says the temperature at the back of his tunnel cellar is never less than 62 degrees nor more than 65 degrees. The leading vineyardits of the county is Charles Krug; who makes about 250,000 gallons of wine annually.

THE Buffalo (New York) *Express*, a stalwart Republican sheet, which did its utmost to place Cornell in the chair so ably filled by Gov. Robinson, confesses that "it is not very pleasing to Republicans who are Republicans for something besides spoils, to see the one Democrat in the casual board trying to push reform and getting incontinently sat down upon for his pains." The people of New York, irrespective of party, are just beginning to realize that the change from Robinson to Cornell was a most unprofitable one and disgraceful as well.

THE Florida orange crop this year is much larger than ever before. From such counties as are easily accessable the figures point to a crop of about 440,000 boxes. In Putnam county alone the 1879 yield was nearly 5,500,000 oranges, and next year, with the large number of blooming trees that will come into bearing, the crop will amount to 25,000,000 oranges.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EASTER

"I am the Resurrection!" Only once
Was heard such words as these.
Thousands of years had men lived on
In pain and ease.

Prophet and priest and sage had told their lore
But stood with bated breath;
Each owned his wisdom vain before
The power of death.

Nothing beyond! Lo, Death subdueth all.
Man rules the world; but he
Must toil and suffer, lay him down,
And cease to be.

"I am the Resurrection!" Earth and sky
A risen Saviur sing.
What victory hath the grave to-day,
And Death what sting?

THEN.

And when you are old and lonely,
In memory's magic shrine
You will see on your thin and wasted hands,
Like gems, these kisses of mine.
And when you muse at evening,
At the sound of some vanished name,
The ghost of my kisses shall touch your lips,
And kindle your heart to flame.

—*John Hay.*

DAVID DAVIS' favorite novel is "David Copperfield."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the London journalist, sailed for England on Wednesday.

MRS. VAN COTT, the revivalist, is now manufacturing and selling a patent medicine.

SENATOR VOORHEES is too ill to attend the funeral of his father, who has just died at the age of eighty-seven years.

THE number of negroes who have left Louisiana for Kansas since the exodus movement was started is set down at 3,000.

BY command of Queen Victoria a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life in Zululand.

BETTER times are surely here. Over fifty professional base-ball players are without engagements for the coming season.

HARD times are said to have made the divorce market very dull in California. People can't afford the luxury of legal expenses.

PROF. WERNER'S great picture, "The Congress of Berlin," will shortly be completed and hung in the festival room of the Berlin City Hall.

"YOU are yawning," said a wife to her husband. "My dear," he replied, "the husband and the wife are one, and when I'm alone I'm bored."

LONDONERS who six years ago looked upon ice water as an unhealthy beverage, and started when Americans ordered it, now find it is indispensible.

CHRISTINE NILLSON'S health is very much improved, and the poor thing is now able to drag herself around and collect $1,000 per night for singing.

THE Rev. Dr. John Hall really gets about $19,000 a year, instead of $15,000, for he has the use of a parsonage that cost $60,000 and that would rent for $4,000.

MISS JENNIE FLOOD, daughter of the California millionaire, will have an income of $100,000 a year when married. The future Mr. Jennie Flood is to be envied.

AT the Genoa assizes a shoemaker who, while his wife was praying in a church, struck her with a piece of pointed iron and killed her, has been acquitted on the ground of the victim's misconduct.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Queen Victoria's youngest son, is, it is stated, about to travel, and there is a probability of his coming to America. He will travel modestly, having only two persons for his suite.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER recently electrified her pupils, who were annoying her with questions: "Children, I am engaged." Noting the general look of astonishment, she added, "but not to any fool of a man," and the excitement died away.

BARNUM'S tattooed Greek gets angry when his legs are pinched to see if the color will come off. If the offender is a woman, he glares at her savagely and quits the platform; but when a man, at New Haven undertook to do it, he gave him a knock-down blow.

HON. JACOB MUELLER, ex-lieutenant-governor, after a careful survey of the political situation in Ohio and special investigation of the general feeling, has expressed the opinion that if Grant is nominated the State will give a Democratic majority of 25,000 to 50,000.

THE wife of Adjutant General Ross of Indiana, has received from the ladies in the Treasury Department at Washington, a small cross made of $20,000 in greenbacks that were ground in the Treasury and molded into the present form. It is stamped with a quaint inscription.

AS a big buzz saw in a Suffolk (Va.) saw-mill was tearing through a large log, suddenly there was a crash, a shower of sparks, and a demolished saw. It had run into a piece of a shell that during the war had been imbedded in the tree, and afterward hidden by the bark, which closed over it.

THE New Orleans *Times* strenuously opposes, in the interest of the ultimate welfare of Louisiana, the movements to import Chinese labor into that State. In its opinion only the large planters would be benefitted at the cost of pauperizing the present laboring class. The *Times* says that Louisana needs to encourage the yeoman farmer and the growth of manufactures.

THIRTY years ago there was but one pottery in this country making white and yellow ware, and not a mill to grind material. All the flint required was imported from Great Britain. Now there are 800 potteries in the United States, representing a total capital of $6,000,000. The pottery craze of the last two or three years resulted in the erection of 30 new kilns in 1879.

THE Dutch Cremation Society has again petitioned the Government to introduce a bill for the amendment of the existing burial laws. The society, although having now branches in eleven of the principal towns of the country, regrets to have to announce a decrease in the number of its members from nearly 1,100 to 930. Contributions for the ultimate construction of furnaces have not, however, fallen off.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE who shot Victor Noir some eleven years ago has abandoned his free-thinker ideas and become a devout Catholic. He depends for his livelihood on the bounty of his cousin Jerome, which appears to be grudgingly bestowed. He is tormented by gout to that degree that he seldom leaves his poor quarters in the Hotel de France, at Versailles, except to attend mass. His wife lives in poverty matching his own, with her daughter Jeanne, now 18 years old, in the Rue de Lille.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

An Independent Editor on its Drift Against Grant.

German Opposition to the Third Term Scheme Explained.

Perhaps no German in this country enjoys such great opportunities of influencing the German vote as does Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer of the New York *Staas Zeitung*, a journal which, though of Democratic proclivities, yet preserves a marked independence on national issues, as well as in supporting candidates for important offices Mr. Ottendorfer a few days ago, gave an interesting epitome of what he regarded as the basis of the German opposition to a third term—not from the Democratic, but simply from the German point of view.

"The Germans," said Mr. Ottendorfer, "and in speaking of them I include the adherents of both parties, are not opposed particularly to the ex-President as they are to a Third Term generally. It is not so much the man they dislike as the principle."

"Do they fear that the ex-President might attempt to overthrow our republican institutions?"

"They do not fear any immediate or definate danger in that regard, but they are apprehensive of the insiduous influence which might follow such an innovation and accustom the people to rely no longer one the efficacy of those institutions, but on the staying power of an iron hand. Let the ex-President once establish the principle that it is necessary to have the iron hand permanently, at the helm of the State to insure peace and safety, and imbue the people with the feeling of this necessity, and the heir will soon be found who will be ready to take the ex-President's place and maintain 'peace and order' permanently."

"You think, then, that a third term would simply be an abandonment of our Republican institutions?"

"The Germans do view it in that light, and I do consider myself that the proposition implies an act of despair on the part of the American people, as though they could trust no longer to their time-honored policy of frequent changes of parties and rulers, but must look to a strong military, iron hand for safety and peace. I think this feeling and this view of the third-term peoposition are well nigh unanimous among the Germans, both Republicans and Democrats, unless I except Mr. Joseph Seligman, who, I believe, has received favors from the ex-President's administration, and, therefore, may favor its restoration."

"But it is urged, Mr. Ottendorfer, that, while three consecutive terms for a President may be dangerous the ex-President has now been out of office for four years, and has not even the party patronage to aid him."

"I think there is very little in that argument," Mr. Ottendorfer replied. "We all know that, while to a certain extent there is an antagonism existing between the ex-President's party and the Hayes wing or the adherents of the present administration, the ruling spirit in this State and in Pennsylvania, as well as in other States, is that of the old, corrupt "machine." With the exception of the few Federal offices in New York, whose incumbents have been changed by President Hayes, the ruling spirits in the party are men who flourished under the ex-President, and expect again to flourish under him. The arrogance and overweening presumption of these men is manifest from the manner in which they crush out every dissenting opinion within their own party. When the Hayes administration came into power the outer form of third-termism vanished, but its spirit remained, and if it be restored the old spirit of its rule would be renewed, though the same men—the Babcocks, Shepherds, Robesons, &c.,—might, perhaps, not be called again to their old places of power."

"You do not regard the ex-President as a man ambitious of autocratic rule?"

"No; the ex-President is personally not a man of intense personal ambition, and I think there is no reason to dread that he would attempt to stab the liberties of the American people. But the lesson of solidifying the rule of a military and party clique into permanent power would leave insidious influences of incalcuable mischief. The Germans have had a bitter experience of the fruits of personal misgovernment and the evils of 'militarism.' They know that the spirit of military caste is diamerically opposed to the equality and liberty of the people and the men who do not hesitate to crush out all liberty in their own party would, perhaps, not hesitate very long to crush out liberty among the people at large. Of course, this country is so large and our army is so small that it is absurd to suppose a coup d'etat like that of Louis Napoleon could ever be accomplished. Our dread of the third term is not based upon any such apprehension, but on a fear of vague, undefined consequences which may destroy our free institutions, that depend on nothing so much as frequent changes of men and parties."

GREEK BRIGANDS.

The Capture, Ransom and Release of Col. Synge.

The amount paid the Greek brigands for the release of Col. Synge, with his nose, eyes and ears intact, was sixty thousand dollars. The colonel was formerly an officer in the British army, and entered the Turkish service and obtained his rank of colonel in the gendarmerie. He was one of four English proprietors of a large estate near Tricovista, a village thirty-five miles west of Salonica in the Macedonian plain, and about ten miles from the foot of the Bermius range. Besides a large one-storied stone house, 60x80, with a tower and a broad veranda, there were on the estate some thirty buildings, barnes, stables and the residences of the farm-bailiff and native tenants. On the night of February 19th, which was wild and stormy, a band of Hodouts (discharged or deserted Albanian irregulars), headed by a famous Wallach brigand, Niko, attacked the farm, and after a fusillade harmless because of the darkness, forced the windows of the lower story and were preparing to burn the house when the colonel surrendered. The chief and fourteen men ascended to the sitting room and made themselves quit at home by sitting down to coffee and cigarettes with the unfortunate ower. After a time they invited their host to accompany them, at the same time giving him permission to don his riding-boots and great-coat, and to order his horse, but they requested that the rest of his stud should be saddled for themselves. When all was ready they started for the mountains, taking the direction of Mount Olympus. They had to cross the River Vistritza by the ferry-boat, and the ferrymen, three in number, having received kindnesses from Colonel Synge on former occasions, put impediments in the way of crossing. Upon this the brigands immediately murdered the three men lest they might prove dangerous witnesses to identity. The river was crossed with their captive, and the whole party made off to the mountains. Colonel Synge was not allowed to write letters to any of his friends, but managed to give a verbal message to his *soubassi* to request Consul-General Blunt to guard against any pursuit taking place, as the consequences might be fatal. The Consul at once began negotiations, Niko sending him a letter in which he demanded $75,000 ransom and fifteen gold watches, with chains, within ten days, otherwise he said he would send to Mr. Blunt, first an ear, then the nose, and finally the head of the prisoner. Subsequent negotiations were hindered by Niko's disappearance, but he doubtless has returned. The ransom will, of course, be charged to the Turkish Government. The colonel, who is not married, and was the only prisoner made, was well-treated during his captivity.

THAT OLD REBEL YELL.

An Incident of Southern Excursion to Cincinnati.

Colonel J. E. McGowen of the Chattanooga *Times*, in a special to that paper, gives the followiug graphic description of an incident of the Cincinnati banquet:

The great orchestra, under the puissant baton of Michael Brand, struck up the stirring old air "Dixie," with its soul-thrilling associations and memories. For a moment there was a hush. The old soldiers of the North and the old soldiers of the South looked at each other, and the vast throng was still. But before the second bar was struck the emotions of the gallant Southerners overcame them, and almost simultaneously they sprang to their feet, more than a thousand strong, and the old Southern battle-cry made the lofty arches ring again. Side by side with them stood the Northern hosts and cheered with them. Again and again the men of the South broke forth as the gay measures woke their enthusiasm, and the strains of the orchestra were fairly drowned by their united voices.

A prominent gentleman of Cincinnati, and a famous soldier, turned to Governor Marks, of Tennessee, and said: "That is the old rebel yell."

"Yes," was the reply, "and now hear it raised for the stars and stripes," for just then the orchestra struck up that grand old patriotic air. The scene that followed is indescribable. Such an one was never witnessed before. As the full orchestra poured the grand old strains of—

"The star-bangled banner,
Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

the grand organ burst forth in glorious unison with all its magnificent power, and the vast audience arose as one man, and the old Union cheer blended with the old rebel yell to the notes of the National air for the first time since the dark and bloody years of the great civil war. Men who had faced each other on many a crimson battle-field under the stars and bars clasped hands and waved handkerchiefs until the great level of the hall was like a white sea. All the sound of the orchestra was lost in the exultant shouts of reconciliation and common patriotism, and the great wave of enthusiasm swept over the vast, glowing concourse, and carried everything before it. It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who anticipated a moment that was cardinal in the history of the great Republic.

NOT IN GOOD FORM.

General Grant Printing Confidential Conversations.

[London Letter to N. Y. Tribune.]

A society journal has published what purports to be an extract from Mr. J. R. Young's book about Gen. Grant containing a report of a conversation between Gen. Grant and Lord Beaconsfield. It would seem from this extract that Gen. Grant repeated to Mr. Young what Lord Beaconsfield said to him, and Mr. Young repeats it—by Gen. Grant's license and permission—in his book. Lord Beaconsfield is made to say "he wished to heaven we [the Americans] had taken Mexico; that England would not like anything better than to see the United States annex it." The book itself I have never seen, but Mr. Young's "society" friend describes it as containing "many interesting conversations between the General and most of the leading European statesmen with whom he came in contact, which have the guarantee of authenticity from their having been approved of in their published form by Gen. Grant himself."

If this astounding statement be true, one can only infer that General Grant has made up his mind never to return to Europe, and that he does not care what is thought of him here. No doubt many "leading European statesmen" talked with him freely. It does not seem to have occurred to General Grant that they talked to him freely because they supposed they were talking confidentially. If it had occurred to them that their confidential and frank conversation was to be repeated to an interviewer for publication, the interesting conversations would have been, it is safe to say, much less interesting. That General Grant should publish, or allow to be published, what was said between him and the public men whose guest he was is a breech of good faith and good manners so gross as to be all but incredible. One would wish to believe that these conversations are given to the world with the sanction, not of General Grant only, but of those whose talk he repeats. But our society journal does not say so. Probably General Grant was not conscious that he was doing any thing improper. It would be too much to expect that he should be governed by the rules that govern the conduct of gentlemen who have not constructed fresh social codes for their private use. A man who could with difficulty be prevented from smoking in the drawing-room of the Princess of Wales may naturally hold original views on other questions of social propriety. But if General Grant cares to see what those whose confidence he has betrayed think of his indiscretions, let him come over here again. He will find the conversation "interesting," perhaps, but he will not be tempted to report them.

CONTEST IN FAYETTE.

Nine Reasons Why the Tilden Men Will Contest.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

UNIONTOWN, March 26, 1880.

In obedience to a popular demand Messrs. Hill, Duncan and Dean have concluded to contest the right of Messrs. Boyle, Schnatterly and Newmyer to seats in the State Convention for the following good and sufficient reasons, and notice of the contest has been filed with Chairman Miller of the State Convention:

1. Thirty-six votes were cast by thirty-five voters.

2. Substitutes were procured for a money consideration, and the wishes of many townships willfully and corruptly misrepresented.

3. One substitute voted directly against the express instructions of his principal, and in opposition to the will of those he pretended to represent.

4. The tellers were both anti-Tilden men, while parliamentary usage demands a teller for each division.

5. The tellers being both opposed to the Tilden candidates for delegates tampered with the ballots.

6. A majority of the committeemen are willing to swear that they voted for Hill, Dean and Duncan, the Tilden candidates, for delegates.

7. One man procured a proxy from a relative, by representing that if he would substitute him, he could be made a census enumerator and thus be enabled to pay him a debt he owed him.

8. The sentiment of the people of the county is overwhelmingly for Tilden, and the popular will must not be misrepresented.

9. There were ten ballots therein in favor of Alex. J. Hill for Senatorial delegate, and not one vote cast for any other candidate for Senatorial delegate.

As a Preventive

of the diseases which affect the teeth and mouth, nothing is surer and speedier in its effects than SOZODONT. Its benefits are realized at once. It is aromatic, expulsive of the cankerous affections, and most delightful when used. It cleanses from the humors which derange the secretions, and whitens the teeth.

Years of use have established the tenacity of SPALDING'S GLUE. Its hold on the confidence of the public cannot be broken. STT

MR. EDMUNDS has presented a petition to the Senate, signed by a large number of ferocious ladies and gentlemen residing in the District, asking for the enactment of a law designating castration as the penalty for rape.

A MISTAKE OF MEN.

BY MABERY FLEMING.

Drown sorrow in drink? You speak like a fool
Did you ever try that dodge? Not you.
Don't talk to a man, who has been at school,
And tell him that twice a naught makes two.

As easily drown a fish in the sea,
Or quench your thirst with the salt of it,
As quell by drink one's misery.
Do you think that helps it? Not a bit.

Suppose you a piece of wormwood drop
Into a bowl—You may drink till your senses go
Yoer grief floats always at the top,
As bitter as ever. Drowned? Oh, no.

Drown sorrow in drink? If a man were hurt,
And groaned at the pain received,
Would you knock him senseless and assert
That his wound was healed and his pain relieved!

I tell you, sir—I have tried this thing—
Though you dull your grief by a willful thirst,
You awake to a sevenfold suffering,
And the second state is worse than the first.

If a man has a man's heart in his breast;
He will live his life and let drink alone;
When the trial comes, he will stand the test.
Drown sorrow in drink? It can't be done.

HEBE'S WONDERFUL BABY.

The Little Elephant That was Born of a Captive Mother.

The Scientific Facts That its Birth is Understood to Settle—Believed to be the Only Elephant Ever Born in Captivity.

The most interesting and valuable beast alive to-day is the baby elephant born three weeks ago in Cooper & Bailey's menagerie in Philadelphia. It is interesting not simply by reason of the fact that it is the first of its kind ever born in captivity, so far as is known, and that its advent sets at rest many questions heretofore in dispute among men of science, but for its own peculiar little self. It is at least worth more than two years of the Presidency of the United States would be pecuniarily to any honest man, and the happy showmen who own it would not take two and a half times its weight in gold for it. For four years—ever since Forepaugh & Co., endeavored to play a bogus baby elephant on the credulity of the public—Barnum has had standing an offer of $100,000 for an infant elephant born in captivity, deeming the offer a perfectly secure one, and it is safe yet, for that price, they say, would be no temptation to Cooper & Bailey.

The baby is the offspring of a pair of magnificent Ceylon elephants, Mandrie and Hebe, which were imported by James Kelly in 1865, and came into the possession of Cooper & Bailey in December 1878. Mandrie is 26 years old and weighs about 8,000 pounds. There is but one in the country larger, and that is Chieftain, another of the herd of elephants belonging to this show. Chieftain weighs 9,403 pounds, and stands nearly eighteen inches higher than Mandrie, but is not so handsomely proportioned. Hebe is 24 years old and weighs 7,020 pounds. From the time the pair were landed in this country, she has always shown an especial affection for Mandrie, which he has fully reciprocated. The vicissitudes of show life, even when the disturbing element of a Georgia Sheriff entered into it in 1875, have never separated them even for a day. If ever Hebe uttered a sort of alarm within hearing of Mandrie, he instantly responded with a trumpeted assurance of his sympathy and aid. If he, missing her, gave vent to a yell of inquiry, she, hearing him, would answer with a cry notifying him of her nearness, and he would be content.

In Nouember, 1878, when the menagerie was laid up in Philadelphia, it was first suspected that Hebe was about to become a mother, a suspicion which a number of eminent physicians confirmed. Eleven months ago all the other elephants in the troupe seemed to be aware of her condition, and with one accord manifested a new consideration for her. In their rough play as they stand chained side by side, each attached to a secure fastening in the floor of their winter quarters, they frequently get to shoving each other, and when one is pushed over the others seem to consider it a good joke on the fallen one. In this rude sport Hebe had formerly to take her share, but after that time they never pushed her, however sportive their moods. They all seemed constantly on the alert to protect her. The keeper soon saw that it would have been a very rash thing to even threaten her by a violent gesture if he would not have had them all rush upon him to defend her. Once, in the ring, at Adrian, Mich., last summer, when she was in danger of falling from a pedestal over six feet in height, one side of which was sinking into the soft earth, the six others, who were all loose in the ring at the time, performing, rushed to her, braced their huge bodies together to receive her weight, and lowered her slowly and gently to the ground, so that she did not suffer the slightest jar. When the feat had been accomplished, Mandrie, who had been the first to spring to her aid, gave a sound of triumphant joy, while the others joined in a chorus of congratulatory grunts. After that, when they were required to perform, they would not let her go into a position of possible danger until one of them had preceded her, to see that all was safe.

Of late Hebe has been kept in the day time changed upon the great platform at one end of the elephant house, with three other females and three males; but at night, as it was suspected that the period of gestation was drawing near a close, she was chained to a big stake in the centre of the ring, and there was comfortably bedded, thirty feet away from her fellows. Thirty feet away in another direction, beside a stove, which was enclosed by a very heavy railing of ponderous beams, the watchman, J. Y. Porter, installed himself nightly, when all other persons had left the building.

There he was seated at two o'clock on the morning of March 10th, when he noticed that Hebe was unusually restless. In the dim light always maintained he could see her pacing uneasily to and fro two or three steps each way, swaying from side to side and seeming distressed, but making no sound. He thought she was sick. In the background the giant forms of four elephants loomed up vaguely, one eating, the others swinging their heads with the incessant weaving motion peculiar to these animals. Two others lay upon the floor sound asleep. The walking ones seemed paying no more attention to Hebe than did those that slept. Then the little elephant was born. Hebe gave a wild yell of excitement, to which all the other elephants responded by loud trumpetings. The sleeping ones sprang to their feet, and joined in the din. Five small Asiatic and African elephants in an adjoining apartment heard the noise, and added their voices to the giant chorus. Half a dozen dogs sprang up alarmed from their sleep, and barked furiously. The lions and tigers caged in a house near by caught the general alarm, and made the building tremble with their roars. High above all the appalling din arose the paternal yell of Mandrie.

Hebe became greatly excited by this tornado of sound, and by a violent effort parted both the great chains by which here hind feet were fastened to the stake. The watchman, alarmed and recognizing the necessity for the immediate presence of those accustomed to control the animals, rushed out and called up Craven. Arstingstall and several of their assistants, who slept within a block or two of the place. In fifteen minutes they were present in force. When they entered the elephant house, Hebe was on her knees rolling the little one over and over before her like a bundle on the ground; and yelling at the top of her voice. The lions, tigers, hyenas, panthers, leopards, elephants and dogs were all in full cry yet, and Hebe's comrades were making desperate efforts to break loose and get to her.

Fearful that in her great excitement she might kill her young one while unconscious of what she was doing, or that perhaps she might even intend to take its life—as lionesses and tigresses often slay and even eat their offspring—the men endeavored to take the baby from her; but at that she sprang up and seizing it with her trunk, tossed it clear across the ring, where it fell upon the raised mound of soft earth on the outer edge of the ring and beneath the heavy railing around the stove. In an instant she had followed it. Finding the railing in her way, she struck it down, and tearing it in pieces flung it behind her. The doors were thrown open, that the men might escape if she attacked them; but even in her greatest excitement the poor mother seemed to have no thought of that. It is now believed that she had been alarmed for the safety of her baby by the furious roarings of the lions and tigers so near at hand, and was endeavoring to get it over to where the other elephants were chained, to gain their protection for it, when the men entered and found her rolling it across the ring. Their attempt to take it from her only heightened her fear for the moment, and in a sudden movement of desperation, she endeavored to throw it toward Mandrie. In a few moments keepers, who rushed in where the feline animals were, stopped their fearful roarings. Arstingstall silenced the cries of the other elephants, and then Hebe, becoming more calm, but still trembling in all her huge bulk with nervous excitement, recognized that friends only were about her, and grew more calm. Craven went up to her head, petted her, patted the baby, reassured her, and then she permitted herself to be chained again. Three great chains and a big hawser were attached to her feet, so that she could not move except as her keepers willed, and by these she was slowly backed to her place in the centre of the ring. But not for an instant would she permit the little one to be beyond the reach of her trunk. Before she had been secured, the baby stood up, wagged its little tail and flourished its foot-long trunk from side to side with adult gravity. As she was backed to her place she gently drew the baby along with her by her trunk wound around its body, and it toddled along as though it had always done so. As Craven says: "The tumbling about only seemed to have been a little exercise to liven it up, and had not hurt it at all."

When Hebe was stationed, a task began for her which has not yet been for a moment relaxed except when the infant slept, and that was the keeping of it within her reach. It is a curious, inquisitive little brute, always on the hunt for information and prepared at any moment to start in any direction to find out things. But it no sooner gets started than her big trunk drops gently over its shoulder, and steers it back to her. Then it goes under her and sets forth on the opposite side, with the same result. Her small, keen eyes are constantly throwing furtive glances at it, her long proboscis, forever weaving to and fro, from side to side, to intercept its enterprises after the unknown. Nothing comes in the baby's way that it does not examine. Every day the mother eats two hundred pounds of hay and a peck each of oatmeal, carrots, bran and oats, and each item of her bill of fare is investigated and poked and rolled and sniffed at and rejected by the youngster. It takes nothing but her milk, and the men in charge do not think that it gets as yet more than a couple of gallons per diem. But her udder is rapidly increasing in size, and the yield will soon, no doubt, be very much greater. She has but two teats, a very little back and beneath her shoulders, each about as thick as a cow's, and only an inch and a half long, one of them with nine apertures for the flow of the milk, and the other with eleven. When the baby suckles, it does so with its mouth, like a calf, and not with its trunk, as many theoretical scientists have affirmed was the only way it could suckle. It is a funny looking little beast when nursing, for it carries its small trunk in the air, like an S, and winks with satisfaction as it takes its meal. About one-third of the day and half the night it sleeps, never long at a time, but by "cat naps" of fifteen or twenty minutes. When it wishes to sleep it lies down on its side, on the thickest and softest pile of litter it can pick out, stretches itself out, and appears to be sound asleep in a moment. Then the mother mounts guard over it, and takes care that no one touches it to wake it up.

On Monday last a great pen fifteen feet square, of very heavy beams and planking, was constructed near the stove in a well-sheltered corner of the elephant house, for the accommodation of Hebe and her baby. Its front is made by a number of large sliding bars, between which are spaces fifteen or eighteen inches wide. Just as she was installed there, on the morning of the completion of her new quarters, the other six Ceylon elephants were turned loose for a rehearsal in the ring. Before they would do anything else they rushed in a body over to her corner, and thrusting their trunks through between the bars caressed her and the infant. She pushed it around in front of her, and the elephants outside made way for Mandrie to get nearest to her and the little one. He entwined his trunk with hers, exchanged kisses in the elephant fashion, then embraced the little one with a continuous rumble of grunts, puffs, snorts and queer sounds that seemed to be understood by both mother and little one, and the precocious baby flourished up its diminutive trunk in response to the father's caresses, as though it understood the relationship, and appreciated him accordingly. When all the elephants had paid this visit of congratulation, and satisfied their curiosity about the baby, they trotted off contentedly to the ring and went through their work good-naturedly. Where Hebe now is there is no danger of her hurting the little one by accidental entanglement in her chain, for she is quite free, and her mind seems also to be relieved somewhat about the necessity for watching it when the front bars are up, but when they are open she is as vigilant as ever.

Yesterday morning Hebe and her baby were permitted to take a little stroll around the ring. She kept it close to her, and moved slowly, while it went weaving from side to side under her forelegs and beneath her trunk. When Mandrie got sight of his family, he gave a shout of recognition, and, forgetting his chain, started to walk to them; but, finding that impracticable, contented himself with watching them and giving vent to a series of strange chirps and squeals and chuckles. When they left the ring he gave a long pug, a sort of sigh that sounded like the escape of steam from a boiler, and went to munching his hay contentedly. Hebe seems to have little objection to permitting her baby to be inspected and admired, but does not want it touched, especially by strangers, and an intrusive hand is pretty certain to be met before it can reach the little one by the barrier of her gently swaying trunk, but the baby has no exclusiveness nor timidity. If a visitor leans up against the bars where it can reach, it will examine the texture of his clothes; fumble his buttons, dive into his pockets and make itself as generally familiar as the length of its trunk will permit.

URSUS HORRIBILIS.

A True Bear Story—Thrilling Adventure With a California Brute.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Some incipient wit has remarked: "If Noah had hauled in his gangplank before the creeping things got aboard, we needn't have had such a surfeit of snake stories."

Then let us have a variation. The bears doubtless "got aboard" ahead of the "creeping things."

The hero of the following adventure is well known to the writer. A few days ago, on an August afternoon, mounted on a patient old horse, he was leaving a cabin in California where some comrades lingered over the remains of a primitively cooked game dinner. The elder of a jolly quartet of hunters, he boasted the ownership of an ancient double shotgun. His chums carried rifles and revolvers. It is far from incredible that he was the "colonel" of the group; often the butt of their ridicule, the target for concerted fun, and, too, because he so facetiously bore it.

"The colonel," he had heard more than once repeated, "will run foul of a grizzly some time; then his old Daniel Boone piece will be the death of him." But he frequently declared that he wanted to meet a grizzly, to which was as often retorted.

"Aye, you'd scratch up the nearest tree or beat for your life, if he didn't swallow you instanter."

"Leave the dishes till I come back. I'll have a treat for supper," said this "colonel" on this August afternoon. His three friends uncorked another bottle of wit, but he retreated too rapidly to see or hear the effervescence. Galloping toward a mountain stream, five miles distant, which in the summer's decrease of its volume left in the narrow valley pools here and there wherein small fish thrived, he hoped to spy a stray deer. A few occasionaly loitered behind, after the herd that had roamed down from the mountain snow fields in the rainy season returned at the approach of the dry season. They seemed loth to leave the green willows and chaparral around these pools.

Our horseman had trimmed his gun with nine pistol shot bullets. He now descended the slope, and, having reached a grassy spot, was preparing to lariat, not having dismounted. Suddenly he discovered an enormous bear lying fast asleep under a scrub oak, not more than a hundred yards from where he had halted. His surprise may be imagined. He afterward declared that at the moment he felt no twinge of alarm, but that his first thought was to gallop to the cabin and bring the boys out for grizzly. Then his repeated boasting came to mind, and he thought "I must shoot at him." And so he walked the horse cautiously some paces nearer to the "game," between the bushes. Now the old gun was leveled, his finger on the trigger, but his hands trembled slightly. "This won't do, what ails my arm?" thought the veteran hunter, who would not risk an unsteady shot ever so little short of firmness. He lowered the piece and a sudden vision of a ghastly scene flashed across his brain. He thought of a young man whose bowels had been literally torn out in a rencoutre with a grizzly foe, and whom he had assisted in burying in a mining district.

He hesitated no longer; slid down on his feet; placed his arm within the bridle noose, and aiming at the bear's ear, discharged. Quicker than thought he sprang into the saddle, spurred to utmost speed, venturing not a glance backward till a mile or more up the slope. Then, hearing no roar or rush behind, he turned and slowly retraced. Almost incredible to his judgment his eyes beheld the bear in a slightly altered position stone dead. The effective, judicious shot had entered the brain.

Now the colonel rode triumphantly back to his comrades.

"There's a big old grizzly over yonder."

"Why didn't you shoot him?" all in a quick breath.

"I did shoot."

"Don't believe it. With a shotgun?"

"I tell you boys, I have killed him!"

"Tell that to the babies."

"I say he is as dead as other bears have died. Come with me and bring him home."

A two wheeled cart was borrowed of a neighbor. They all piled into it, and first drove impatiently in their hurry a mile in an opposite direction to enlist the service of two friendly Indians. When arriving on the ground and convinced unmistakably of the shotgun's victory, their huzzas made the desert ring. The Indians immediately addressed the hero colonel by the distinguishing title of Wama Shactoo—Bear King. His chums long afterward styled him Col. Shactoo, but his name is not King.

The dead animal was supposed to weigh 1,100 pounds; one of the largest bears ever shot in California. The Indians had their share of the meat with hide, which after a rude manner they dressed and tanned, rendering it as hard as a board. The writer seen one of the toenails of this veritable grizzle. It is in a curve, of course, measuring at least four inches.

"PERSONS suffering from impure blood, or whose health is giving way, either as ministers or those who study closely, will find in Fellow' Syrup of Hypophosphites the material to build them up and the tonic to keep them there." DR. C. CLAY.

A Harmonious Cuss.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The New York *World* doesn't care from what section of the county the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency comes, so that he is taken from the East; nor what is his name, so that it is Bayard; nor what the platform of the Cincinnati Convention is, if it is only the Eastern platform of its candidate. And on this basis it pleads that the West and the East "have a calm and patient examination of the situation before the Cincinnati Convention assembles."

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or common Cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief.

THE COUNTRY-GIRL'S LETTER.

Dear Sis—Here I am in the city:
Cousin Minnie is as kind as can be;
Uncle John calls me "dear little daughter;"
And yet, sis, between you and me.

I am awfully homesick this morning,
For the little white house by the mill;
The world seems so wide round about me,
Such a wee little corner I fill.

Cousin Minnie has beautiful garments
Awaiting her wearing. Don't say
Anything to our dear little mother—
My cashmere is made the wrong way;

And I see aunty looking unhappy
Because it don't sit as it ought;
And the cut-away hitches in wearing—
Don't sit like the one Minnie bought.

But don't breathe a whisper to mother,
Who thinks I am stylishly dressed;
I'll try not to care about fashion,
Or whispers: "She came from out west."

Mr. Austin comes here to see Minnie,
I think he's her lover. Ah, me,
If he really fancies, and loves her,
How happy that girl ought to be!

I'm afraid of his eyes, blue and steady,
He thinks I am awkward, I know,
That's the reason he stares at me often,
And makes my hot cheeks redden so.

Well—his is not my world, forever,
What matters it any way, then?
But I want to come home, little sister,
And never leave Willow again.

POSTSCRIPT.

I don't know, I'm sure, how to tell you,
I'm dazed, and it will not seem true,
But he loves me instead of fair Minnie!
He talks about roses with dew
On their freshness. He seems not to care,
In the least, about beautiful clothes;
He's going to father to-morrow
To ask for a wild country Rose.

—*New Orleans, Picayune.*

FOR THE FARMER.

The Great Wheat Fields of the Far North West.

Methods of Farming, Harvesting and Marketing.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Of the four hundred million bushels of wheat produced in the United States, by far the largest portion is sown in the fall, and is called winter grain. The varieties are conditioned by soil and climate, the latitude of Milwaukee marking in general the northern boundary of winter wheat.

The area suited for the production of wheat sown in the spring hitherto has been of limited extent, but there is an undeveloped section of the country so wide and far-reaching that it may be regarded as the great summer wheat field of the future. Its capabilities are so vast, and the insurance of production so certain, that the millions of the Old World may ever think of it as a land that will supply them with bread.

A traveler making the tour of the St. Lawrence and its connecting chain of lakes, landing at Duluth, and journeying west over the Northern Pacific railroad two hundred miles, beyond the forest region of the Mississippi, will find himself on the eastern edge of this bread land of the future—the valley of the Red River, a stream flowing northward to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson Bay.

In August, 1869, the writer of this article rode over this former hunting ground of the Sioux, where through bygone ages they chased the buffalo and fought the Chippewas. The valley of the Red River was a vast expanse. No hill, no gentle undulation, nothing but the fringes of trees along the streams, bounded the sight. It was a reach of prarie unbroken by the plow. Our own voices, or the sound of the meadowlarks plover and curlew, and other fowl, alone broke the solemn and oppressive stillness of the solitude. At Georgetown the Hudson Bay Company had reared a house, and two or three settlers had set up their cabins upon the banks of the river.

They have been getting thicker since and the locomotive is speeding its way across the valley, on to the Missouri, and beyond to the Yellowstone; it is flying down the valley to Winnipeg, and soon it will thunder along the Saskatchewan, far away in the distant North land. Farm-houses dot the landscape, towns have sprung up; the traveler beholds miles of lumber, long lines of farm-wagons, plows, seeders, harrows, reapers, threshers and farm engines at every railroad station. Marvelous the change; in 1869 a furrowless plain; in 1879 a harvest of eight million bushels of grain—ere long to be eighty million!

The development of wheat culture in Northern Dakota is without a parallel. In March, 1875, Oliver Dalrymple, who had been a successful farmer near St. Paul, but whose earnings had been lost by unfortunate investments, rode over the lands west of the Red River, many thousand acres of which had been taken by Messrs George W. Cass of Pittsburgh B. P. Cheney of Boston, and the Messrs. Gramim Brothers of Tidioute, Pennsylvania, holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad. The bonds had been taken at par, but they had depreciated to ten cents on the dollar, and to save themselves from utter loss, they exchanged them for the company's lands. The March winds were bleak, and the last year's grass lay in a tangled mat upon the frozen sward, as the horsemain rode over the treeless expanse.

"These lands intrinsecially are worth twenty-five dollars per acre, or I don't know anything about farming," was Mr. Dalrymple's remark to himself.

His examination resulted in a contract with the owners of the lands for their development, and two sections or twelve hundred and eighty acres, were plowed the following summer, from which the first harvest was gathered in 1876, aggregating about 32,000 bushels.

Public opinion began to change. Other men before this had opened farms along the Red River, but none had pushed out so far upon the oper. prairie. Settlers came—soldiers with their land-warrants, men from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, taking homesteads on the government lands. Men of capital purchased the depreciated bonds of the Northern Pacific railroad, and exchanged them for lands which cost them from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. In 1877 thousands of plows were turning the sod. Such the begininng.

Invention, system, capital, brains, are factors for success in most things in these days. The United States is supplying not only England, but Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, with bread at the present time, because the American inventor, comprehending the needs of the farmer, has suppled him with machinery to do the work of human hands.

In Dakota the farmer may mount his sulky-plow, ride till noon, if his acres extend so far, and reach home at night with a returning furrow. He need not hold the plow. His ten-year-old son or daughter might drive the team afield just as well. He does his "breaking" in June, which insures the required rotting of the turf. In the fall the decayed furrow is reversed, which is termed "backsetting," and then the harrow is applied to tear the turf to tatters. The more thoroughly this is done, the greater the yield in harvest. The cost of breaking, backsetting and harrowing is about four dollars per acre. This prepares the ground for the seeding of the first crop. This preparatory work is all done in the summer and fall, and the ground left till spring.

Although the winters of Dakota are as cold as in Central New York, there is far less snow, and in the spring the Dakota husbandman has his seeding done by the time the farmer in the Empire State can drive his team afield. By the middle of March or the first week in April the ground has thawed sufficiently to permit the working of the seeders.

How invention has simplified husbandry! In our boyhood days we walked day after day in spring-time over the furrows, dragging a chain to mark a line for the sower, who, with basket strapped to his shoulders marched with even paces, flinging the seed right and left, to fall in uneven patches upon the ground, some of it to be buried deep by the passing barrow, some to lie wholly uncovered. Instead of this, the Dakota farmer puts his seed in a long box mounted on wheels. If the seed is plump and fair and of first quality, he will graduate the machine to sew eighty pounds per acre; if the kernel is shrunken and less fair, he will need more—ninety or one hundred pounds. With unvaring percision the seed is dropped, each grain at a certain depths, evenly distributed, and not a kernel exposed, to be devoured by the birds hastening northward to their summer haunts. The farmer's boy or girl may do the seeeding—fifteen acres in a day.

In 1794 a son of Scotland invented "a most marvelous and wonderful machine for cutting grain," as the newspaper of the day described a grain cradle. "With which a man could do as much work in a day as seven with the sickle," wrote the secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society. It was not every man, however, who could use the cradle. An expert—one who could lay his "gavels" straight and even—was a man to be looked up to in a community, who could earn his two dollars a day, against half that amount by ordinary laborers. He could save men from the backache. But the grain cradle is an implement of the past. In 1833 Obed Hussey took out the first patent for a reaping machine. Forty years passed before the inventor could perfect a machine that would reap and bind grain without the intervention of human hands. Since 1859 nearly 2,500,000 reaping and moving machines have been manufactured in the United States. The annual production at the present time is about 166,000. In 1873 fifty tons of wire were used by the self-binding reapers; in 1878 *fourteen thousand tons!* so rapid the development. Probably in 1879 not less than 20,000 tons of wire were used.

Ride over these fertile acres of Dakota, and behold the working of this latest triumph of American genius. You are in a sea of wheat. On the farms managed by Oliver Dalrymple are 13,000 acres in one field. There are other farmers who cultivate from 160 to 6,000 acres. The railroad train rolls through an ocean of grain. Pleasant the music of the rippling waves as the west wind sweeps over the expanse. We encounter a squadron of war chariots, not such as once swept over the Delta of the Nile in pursuit of an army of fugitive Israelites, not such as the warriors of Rome were wont to drive, with glistening knives projecting from the axles to mow a swath through the ranks of the enemy, to drench the ground with blood, to cut down the human race, as if men were noxious weeds, but chariots of peace doing the work of human hands for the sustanence of men. There are twenty-five of them in this one brigade of the grand army of 115, under the marshalship of this Dakota farmer. A superintendent upon a superb horse, like a brigander directing his forces rules along the line, accompanied by his staff of two on horseback. They are fully armed and equipped, not with swords but the implements of peace—wrenches, hammers, chisels. They are surgeons in waiting, with nuts and screws, or whatever may be needed.

This brigade of horse artillery sweeps by in echelon—in close order, reaper following reaper. There is a sound of wheels. The grain disappears an instant, then reappears; iron arms clasp it, hold it a moment in their embrace, wind it with wire, then toss it disdainfully at your feet. You hear in the rattling of the wheels the mechanism saying to itself, "See how easily I can do it?"

An army of "shockers" follow the reapers, setting up the bundles to ripen before threshing. The reaping must ordinarily all be done in fifteen days, else the grain becomes too ripe. The first fields harvested, therefore, are out before the ripening is complete. Each reaper averages about fifteen acres per day, and is drawn by three horses or mules.

The reaping ended, threshing begins. September is the Month for thrashing, the thrasher doing its 600 or 700 bushels per day, driven by a steam engine of sixteen horse-power. Remorseless that sharp-toothed devourer, swallowing its food as fast as two men can cut the wire bands, requiring six teams to supply its demands! And what a cataract of grain pours from its spout, faster than two men can bag it!

The latest triumph of invention in this direction is a stalk-burning engine, utilizing the stalks of the grain for fuel.

The cost of raising wheat per bushel is from thirty-five to forty cents; the average yield, from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The nearness of these lands to Lake Superior, and the rates established by the railroad—fifteen cents per bushel from any point between Bismark and Duluth—give the Dakota farmers a wide margin of profit.

Since the first furrow was turned in the Red River Valley, in 1870, there has been no failure of crops from drought, excessive rains, blight, mildew, rust or other influence of climatology. The chinch-bug has not made its appearance; the grasshoppers alone have troubled the farmers, but they have disappeared, and the fields are smiling with bounty. With good tilth, the farmer may count upon a net return of from eight to ten dollors per acre per annum. The employment of capital has accomplished a beneficent end, by demonstrating that the region, instead of being incapable of settlement, is one of the fairest sections of the continent. Nor is it a wonder that the land-offices are beseiged by emigrants making entries, or that the surveyors find the lands "squatted" upon before they can survey them; that hotels are crowded; that on every hand there is activity. During the months of May, June and July, 1879, the sales of government land were nearly 700,000 acres, and the entries for the year will probably aggregate 1,500,000, taken in homestead, pre-emption and tree claims. There are other millions of acres, as fair and fertile, yet to be occupied.

Over this domain, extending as far to the North as Athabasca Lake, large enough for ten or twelve States of the size of New York, nature has given a climate suited to the successful cultivation of summer wheat. Not that every acre of it has the requisite soil, for there are vast reaches which in coming years will furnish pasturage to flocks and herds, as they now do to the buffalo. It is a region from which the buffalo never departs. It is his summer and winter haunt. Where buffaloes can find pasturage, men can live and carry on successful husbandry.

A few years hence the locomotive will speed its way from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, within our own borders, and from Thunder Bay, on the north shore of the lake, westward four hundred miles to Winnipeg, and from thence northwest to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The latter road is being constructed by the Dominion government. Who can estimate the capabilities of this region when these are accomplished results? When we reflect that the Red Rivet Valley alone, if under complete cultivation, has a capacity for the production of 400,000,000 bushels of grain, what may we not predicate of the capabilities of this summer wheat field, equal in area to the States of the Union east of the Mississippi?

THE O'MEARA CONSOLIGATION.

[From the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.]

"They met by chance, the usual way," among the daughters of the wife of Adam. Said the one neighbor unto the other:

"Good mornin' till ye, Mrs. O'Meara."

Said the other unto the one: "Thank ye kindly, good morn'n', Mrs McCracken, yer lookin' well this mornin'."

"Ach, but its the kind ways ye have, Mrs. O'Meara—ye'd be spakin' the cheerin' word if ye saw a poor body wid a fut in the grave—but I'm far from feelin' well; its the ould dishtress in my chesht, dear. Its airly ye're abroad the day, Mrs. O'Meara, but ye're always so industhrious an' drivin'."

"Ye flatther me, Mrs. McCracken, but it's only in drivin' that there is ony thrivin' these times—wid God's blessin,' av coourse."

"Thrue for you, Mrs. O'Meara, an' thruly it's snug ye air at home now—mainin' but the honest words I schpake, an' no flatthery."

"Wid the blessin' o' God we're doin' fairly—fairly, Mrs. McCracken."

"I wush I could get the sayceret, Mrs. O'Meara. My Michaell works ivery blessed day in the mines, but nothing stays wid us."

"Do you collect assissmints, Mrs. McCraken?"

"Assissmints Mrs. O'Meara; what would I be doin' wid collectin' assissmints? Bad cess to it, woman, it's the other way wid us, for Michael he do be payin' assissments on this an' on that ivery blessed month, almost."

"An' where does he pay thim, dear?"

"To the broker shops, sure, where else would he be payin' thim, Mrs. O'Meara?"

"Why, to yoursilf, darlin.'"

"To me, Mrs. O'Meare?"

"To myself, woman! Where else should he be payin' thim?"

"What for would he be payin' assissmints to me?"

"What for does my Patrick pay assissmints to me but because I level 'em on him, dear?"

"On him! An' what is it for darlin'?"

"It's for the stock he holds in the corporation dear—the interests he has in the O'Meara Consholidated—do ye understand that now—the G'M-e-ara Con-shol-ida-ted?"

"What would that be, dear?"

"Originally it was the Patrick O'Meara and the Nora McCue, but was incorporated as the 'O'Meara Consolidated' in 1805; first issue of stock in 1866, wid a new issue every two pears since. It is what they call a close corporation, I believe, and I am both President and board of directhors, hould the conthrolling intrist and livel assissments."

"I don't understand it at all, Mrs. O'Meara. An' what is that ye level the assissments on dear?"

"On the stock, to be sure, woman—on the live stock, do ye see?—six shares now."

"Do ye mane the children?"

"What else would I mane? I'll tell ye, dear, for I see yer wits are wool gathering. You see for a long time Pathrick was buyin' this wild cat and that wild cat, an' all the cats wur levelin' assssissments, and he a payin' 'em and kapin' us all at the point of schtarvation. I saw how things was goin', so just brought out on him the papers of the home incorporation, and I says to him: 'Here, now, sir, is the O'Meara Consholidated, a square location, secured by a patent, with but six shares in it, and showin' well as far as diveloped; now I level on it my first assissment of twinty dollars a share.' Says he: 'Norah, ye're wus nor the wild cats; ye take me whole mouth's wages!' 'Thrue,' says I, 'and I'll honestly spind ivery cent in improvements for the benefit of the company.'"

"An' did he schtand the assissment, Mrs. O'Meara?"

"He did, for he thought it a good joke at first; an' for two or three months he paid up like a man."

"Then he quit payin'?"

"He did."

"An' what then, Mrs. O'Meara?"

"I sould him out."

"Sould him out! How could you sell him out?"

"Well, dear, he had due and legal notise. I first of all tould him that such a day it would be delinquent in the Board, thin that it was advertised delinquent an' that such a time would come the day o' sale. He thought it a good joke, but whin he kem home that evenin' he had no supper. I didn't cook him a warm male in a month. I sint a lot of furniture to the auction an' I cut him off in ivery way in his home comforts."

"An' what then, dear?"

"He niver since refused to pay his regular assessments."

"Ach! It's the wise woman ye air, Mrs. O'Meara. Good mornin' till ye, an' wid the help o' God I'll incorporate the McCracken Consolidated this blissid day an' livel my first assissment before I resht my haid on me pilly the night!"

The Queen of Westminster.

[Grace Greenwood to Chicago News.]

How did she look? Very unlike the young, happy, gorgeously appareled sovereign I had seen throned in the house of lords nearly thirty years before; and yet like. The rounded contours, of face and figure are now somewhat more than rounded. The bonnie brown hair is streaked with gray, but it is parted in the same smooth way; the blushed cheeks are now of a dull ruddiness; the blue, steady unwinking eyes are more heavy-lidded, and show that they have shed many tears. The mouth has a more stolid and set expression, but the manner is much the same—an air of placid dignity, of pure, cold womanhood, of somewhat passive goodness. How was she dressed? On her gracious head she wore a tiara of diamonds, from which depended a long tulle frill. She was wrapped in an ermine mantle; underneath she wore black velvet, trimmed with miniver, and on her breast was a full assortment of orders. Not even when she reached her tiring-room, in the house of lords, did she don the royal mantle, of purple velvet, lined with ermine and embroidered with gold. It was laid on the throne and she sat on it, as she has so long "sat on" the people of her unloved capital. Beatrice, the fair and proud, sat opposite her mother, clad in pale blue, a color which becomes her, and looks cold, which also suits her. This much for those interested in matters of the sort. I am "ill at these numbers." It was a pageant gorgeous to behold, but it will, I fear, seem poor and dull in my description. We saw, also, the return of the procession, and, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Wyatt, our pleasant host, enjoyed a pleasant lunch between the sights.

THE BOSS WHALE.

Facts and Fancies About the Stranger in New York.

A Sea Monster Sixty-five Feet Long and Twenty in Diameter.

[New York Herald of Thursday.]

From ten to fifteen acres of people took possession of the piers around the foot of Stanton street yesterday morning, and by three o'clock in the afternoon most of the business in that neighborhood was suspended. The cause of the excitement was the arrival of a whale sixty-five feet long and from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter.

The whale was caught in Cape Cod Bay, on Thursday last, by a party of fishermen led by Captain Lavanier, an old whaler. When first sighted there were two of them, and their spouting was the signal for the hoisting of the barrels upon the signal poles for miles along the Cape, to give notice to the fishermen that fish were in sight. Of the numerous crews that started in pursuit, Lavanier and his men, were the first to put an iron into the monster, and according to whaling usage, thus acquired a valid title to the fish. The pursuers used what is known as the bomb-lance, an instrument in the shank of which is placed a fulminating powder which explodes after the weapon enters the blubber. Two casts were made with this instrument and the marks of the wounds that resulted are plainly visible. It is said that the death struggles of the monster were terrific, the water being dyed with blood and beaten into foam by the lashings of its ponderous tail, the noise of which could be heard at Porvincetown, nearly two miles distant. The entrails were removed and water-tight barrels put in to give the body greater buoyancy. Then it was towed to New York. The head is nearly twenty feet in length, or about one-third the total length, and the mouth measured fifteen feet from jaw to jaw and eight feet in width—large enough to admit a ship's long boat, crew and all. The body tapers from the head and ends in a broad tail, whose flukes extend horizontally. The girth of the great fish at its largest point, just back of the head, is forty feet.

A man who has never seen a whale can have little idea of its helplessness on land. It is as awkward as a locomotive in a mill-pond. The back of the Stanton street whale shone like polished ebony. Its sides were lighter, while its immense belly was like Egyptian ivory, with massive wrinkles below the jaws, running back at least twenty feet. The mouth yawned like the vault of a ravished savings bank, and the sculptured tail embodied the outlines of the flukes on a White Star propeller. The flesh was hard as vulcanized rubber, and great livid spots on the sides showed where wounds had brought the blood to the surface. The Captain explained to the visitors that the whale was not so large as befor they cut him open and removed the contents of his internal revenue department. "We found ten bushels of herrings in him," said the Captain, "but no boots no watches, nor pawnbrokers' tickets." The eyes are small, and placed far back in the head, so as to leave room for the whale's countenance. A few hairs sprout from his nose, like the chin-whiskers on a Chinaman. If he had fur like a seal the market would be ruined. Whales breathe through the tops of their heads, and the water they spout out prevents friction; consequently they never snore when sleeping. If they did thunder would be at a discount. The tail is forked, flexible, and formidable, and with it the whale is able to prevent sharks and flies from disturbing the slumber of his young. Whales never laugh even when in school. The stomach is bulkheaded into from three to six water-tight compartments, so that he does not sink when absent minded, and sailors and fish do not get mixed when swallowed. As a rule their teeth are scarce, but they carry $300 worth of whalebone in their mouths. These bones terminate in a kind of scrubbing-brush fringe, which strains food, and in foggy weather prevents whales from swallowing sharks and steamboats and other things that might derange their liver and spoil the quality of their oil. The flesh of a whale is red, substantial and vigorous, but it is not so delicate as venison, nor so palatable as woodcock, but it will go further in a boarding house if the weather is warm. The circus canvas did good service until about 3 o'clock, when the wind blew so hard that there was imminent danger of the fabric being swept away. At this interesting juncture fifteen or twenty brine-soaked tars began rigging up a derrick over the whale's head to draw up the upper jaw by pully and tackle. After much delay a line was fastened to the whale's nose, and the crew laid hold of the rope. But the jaw would not move an inch. A policeman smiled, the boys snickered, and every time the wind blew up the canvas the long-haired girls on the dock yelled "Hi fellers, you're a fine team." After much labor the whale's jaw was pried open a few inches, then some strong planks were inserted, and a new batch of visitors lent a hand until the jaws were four feet apart. What a mouth! A yawl's crew might have seated themselves therein. The cavern suggested Jonah, and straightway lively discussions were opened as to the truth of the Bible narrative.

Rising

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE

When KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER, RUMBERGER and CRAWFORD were called up for sentence in Judge PEARSON'S court at Harrisburg Monday, they failed to put in an appearance, their bail was forfeited and a *capias* issued for their arrest. This will answer for their apprehension in this State, but outside a requisition will have to issue by the Governor. KEMBLE'S bail was $4,000 and the others were under $2,000. KEMBLE was heard of in New York yesterday, and very likely proposes a European trip for his health. If he remains in the metropolis, we suggest his is a fair case for Mr. DANA, of the New York *Sun* to try his hand on in a detective way. Some years ago to vindicate his reputation from DANA'S assaults, KEMBLE had him arrested while passing through Philadelphia, and held in $5,000 bail, which the *Sun* editor forfeited rather than go to trial before a Philadelphia jury. He has now an opportunity to give the illustrious founder of the school of addition, division and silence, a ROLAND for his OLIVER.

We do not wonder Judge PEARSON was angry when informed the birds had flown, for from the start the dignity and honor of his court has been trifled with by the legislative Roosters and their connsel. The first jury summoned was tampered with. Then there were all sorts of pleas for delay. Then a plea of guilty with an *if*, which the court set aside. Then a plea for postponement of sentence three or four weeks, which was to get the cases before the Board of Pardons: Refused clemency by the Board, the criminals took advantage of the Judge's kindness fled the State, and are now fugitives from justice.

Only this was needed to show the hollowness and insincerity of the pleas before the Pardon Board, and draw on them general ridicule. The jury, the court, and the pardoning power have all been assailed by every method within the resources of a potential political ring; but the administration of justice has stood the test. This is to the honor of the Commonwealth. That the criminals have fled vindicates the wisdom of the prosecution and emphasizes the confession of guilt. Still it is the duty of the law officers of the State to adopt all measures within their power to bring them before the Court for sentence. The escape of KEMBLE is analagous to that of TWEED whose arrest enlisted the efforts of the State and national governments, and was hailed with rejoicing everywhere. KEMBLE'S crime, like that of TWEED, struck at the life of the State.

THE announcement that Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has just been remitted from the United States treasury the sum of $310,500, which is three months' interest on the $31,050,000 of 4 per cent. bonds which he holds, is enough to make communists out of almost any one. The reflection that Mr. VANDERBILT'S other resources are such that he does not need to spend a cent of this revenue, and can add it without delay to his principal, buying $1,242,000 worth of new 4 per cent. bonds at the end of the year, is not of a quieting nature. Compound the interest on Mr. VANDERBILT'S bonds for the next thirty years, and he will probably live that long—and you have a consolidated money power in one family, that might pull down or build up a nation. Then these thirty millions represent but a small portion of the VANDERBILT wealth, which in railroad stocks and bonds and real estate is roughly estimated $130,000,000. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S management of the estate fully sustains the confidence which the old commodore felt in his thrifty son, and which was so touchingly expressed on a certain occasion when the elder VANDERBILT was undergoing a good deal of abuse for swindling a certain New York town out of a large sum of money. It was then broadly intimated by a delegation of citizens from the town in question that VANDERBILT had won his vast fortune by his meanness. The commodore did not deny it. "But I have one very great consolation, gentlemen," said he; "I shall leave it all to a d—d sight meaner man than I am!" The Chicago *Times* preaches that such fortunes are not consoling to the people of this country, in this philosophic way:

> They see in it the entrance of a new element into our social economy. The excellent laws of social order sanctioned by the experience of all previous ages, which condemn all interference with individual accumulation, appear likely to be impeached by the growth of this single enormous fortune. Hitherto great accumulations of this sort have become scattered in time by the operations of natural laws. Spendthrift sons have dispersed what miserly fathers have accumulated. But in the Vanderbilt family the spendthrifts do not get a chance to spend the money, and a third generation of misers is already springing up to hoard and increase the accumulations of the elder generations. The Vanderbilt fortune stands alone in its peculiar features, and the time may come when its growth may need special treatment. The Rothschilds fortune, which the European governments and not only harmless, but useful to them in their emergencies, affords no parallel to the Vanderbilt fortune, except in its dimensions. It is not employed in works of corruption; it buys no legislators and makes no laws. It is not employed in imperiling the commercial enterprises of other men, and, instead of menacing the safety or tranquility of any State, it is the prop of more than one.

AMINIDAB SLEEKS.

The Freedmens Bank Committee has concluded its investigation, and the colored Senator BRUCE has made his report. It shows on the part of its managers a deliberate purpose to swindle the colored people out of their savings. Everything was made to tend to this end, and the Republican saints who run the machine feathered their nests handsomely. The entire less to depositors will be something over a million and a half of dollars, and the worst of it is that this loss has fallen on a class who were taking their first lessons in frugality, and the swindle has naturally discouraged them from further efforts. The money loss therefore, represents but a small proportion of the evil wrought by the crime. Even after the bank failed, the plundering continued, for Senator BRUCE reports that the expenses of winding up its affairs amounted to $335,994. There were nice plums here for hungry Radical place hunters about the capital. How they did love the colored man and brother! The amount paid to Commissioners was $50,000, and this was a sinecure place fixed up for God-fearing Republicans. Then to agents $70,000 went and $31,000 as attorneys fees. In fact, in the wreck of the bank there were spoilers around everywhere, and the last thing thought of was the poor negroes whose hard earned savings from the cotton fields and rice swamps went to make up the fat salaries. The bank wreckers dressed in purple and fine linen, and swilled champaign at the cost of the freedmen who were on scant rations of bacon and corn. And then the pious cheats sniffled their songs of devotion to the black man, and waved the bloody shirt as against every Southern white man. They voted themselves the elect, and rewarded their own true goodness by wholesale theft.

This swindle is another of the fragrant relics of the GRANT dynasty, and of the class of Republican leaders be developed about the Whi te House.

PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

The Washington *Post* is very confident Mr. TILDEN will not get a single vote in the National Convention from Pennsylvania, because Mr. WALLACE intends to have the unit rule adopted for the government of the delegation. The *Post* thinks TILDEN will have seven Congressional districts at the outside in the whole State, but that they will count for nothing at the National Convention because of the proposed unit rule. We count nine districts assured for TILDEN west of the Susquehanna, which includes all but Senator WALLACE'S congressional district. Of the eighteen districts east and north of that river TILDEN will get his share and we have no doubt his friends will have a majority in the State Convention. But we do not think any influence, be it for or against TILDEN, can carry the unit rule through the Convention. There may be instructions for the delegates at large, but that is as far the temper of the people will go. The unit rule and a Committee to revise and change the list of delegates reported by the Congressional districts is understood to be part of Senator WALLACE'S plan. It was Senator DON CAMERON'S method of suppressing the BLAINE men, largely in the majority in the Republican party, and has been borrowed by WALLACE to suppress the TILDEN men largely in the majority in the Democratic party. We don't think the Democracy will stomach the dose. CAMERON'S plans are on the wane, especially since KEMBLE has been forced to fly the State.

As illustrative of the style of brag adopted by the JOHN KELLY organs in regard to the pending contest in Pennsylvania, this extract from the New York *World* Washington special is worth considering:

> The election of delegates from Beaver County is regarded here as demolishing Mr. Tilden's chances at the convention beyond all hope. The meeting of the State committee at Pittsburgh really gave the Tilden-Randall faction a death-blow, but with a desperate pertinacity, Mr. Randall and his friends here proclaimed and clung to the delusion that the counties which had not then instructed their delegates would declare for Mr. Tilden. Beaver County was relied on to set the example in this respect. The conditions for such a developement of a Tilden allegiance there were more favorable than elsewhere for several reasons, chief of which was that Chairman Miller, of the State committee, who is Mr. Randall's warm friend and Mr. Tilden's avowed supporter, resides there. He and the PITTSBURGH POST undertook jointly to accomplish the purpose. The result of their operations was a greater defeat, so far as Mr. Miller personally was concerned, than was the Pittsburgh meeting, and be giving another member on the Committee on Contested Seats to the Wallace side secures them at this early day, beyond all question, the control of the Convention.
>
> Of course everybody will know the inspiration of this. Its falsehoods are so apparent we need not bother our readers with printing them; and the threat that the "WALLACE side" is sure of the Committee on Contested Seats, and will therefore "control the Convention" is simply a CAMERON club, often played by QUAY, RUTAN, and MACKEY, and will not go down in a Democratic State Convention.

CAMERON DEMOCRACY.

The Senate yielding to that unwritten law, "the courtesy of the Senate," has given further evidence of the WALLACE-CAMERON coalition by confirming CAMERON'S Census Supervisor in the Lancaster district and rejecting SHERWOOD of Philadelphia and JADVIN of Luzerne, who are Republicans but not pledged to the coalition. JADVIN was appointed in the place of the Democrat CLARK, who was rejected by WALLACE at the same time he "rose above party" and secured the confirmation of KERNS. We observe our distinguished Senator is having published as paid matter in certain "independent" papers, correspondence showing that in January last he was opposed to KERNS' confirmation. Of course he was, but in March, after his arrangement with CAMERON, he withdrew all objections and KERNS went through the Senate unanimously. His home organ up in Clearfield county is teaching the people there that Speaker RANDALL is to blame for the failure of the Senate to reject KERNS.

From various parts of the State we hear of Senator WALLACE using the census patronage in the hands of CAMERON politicians, to corrupt the Democratic primary elections and county conventions He is adopting precisely the same methods CAMERON has successfully used to make himself the dictator of the Republican party. But the humiliation of it to every Democrat, is the naked fact that the patronage of this fraudulent administration—one that mounted to power by forgery, fraud, and perjury—should be invoked by a conspiracy with CAMERON leaders to control a Democratic State Convention against the friends of GOV. TILDEN. There is matter in this for all Democrats to ponder on. Senator WALLACE demands he shall be invested with "the baton of command," and he is using CAMERON methods to secure his seat in the saddle. Our idea is the Democracy of Pennsylvania will disband their organization before they will submit to the same degree of personal vassalage that dominates the Republican party. This is a question that rises far above any differences as to Presidential preference. When we hear of a Democratic United States Senator offering the control of all census appointees in a Congressional district to a Democratic politician, if he will see that his district sends to the State Convention a full delegation of "WALLACE men," we infer that the Democracy is in greater danger from attempted corruption within its own ranks than it is from any open warfare of the Republican party. Yet this is precisely what is being attempted to compass a delegation to Cincinnati that will be as submissive to "the baton of command" as the political lackeys DON CAMERON will take with him to Chicago.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The call for the Democratic State Convention in New York, issued by the regular organization. invites all to participate "who intend to support the nominees of the National Democratic Convention." The call says:

> The Democratic electors of the several Assembly Districts of the State, and all others who *intend to support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention*, are requested to send three delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday, April 20, at 12 o'clock noon, for purpose of choosing delegates to represent this State in the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, June 22, 1880.

The only test here is that the Democrat who participates intends to support the regular candidates of the party: that he shall not set up his individual judgment against the judgment of the Democrazy of the Union. John Kelly objects, and insists he and his meager minority of bolters shall have the right to rule off this candidate and rule on that one. He represents 50,000 bolters against half a million of Democrats in the State of New York, yet he claims a power for himself greater than that asked by a dozen states:

> If this should be conceded and the fact go out to the country that the Democratic party, through timidity or fear, accepted the dictation of KELLY and the odious Tammany jobbers, what proportion of Democrats, we would like to know, would "sulk in their tents" on election day? GREELEY'S candidacy wouldn't be a circumstance.
>
> The Democracy of the Union have been taught as their gospel since March, 1877, that the great electoral crime and fraud shall not be condoned. That is the one idea on which there has been absolute unanimity in the party. It is the slogan that will summon Democrats to duty from every hill and valley of this broad continent. It reaches every Democrat, be he high or low, rich or poor, Northerner or Southerner. It has been preached at us every day and hour for three years.
>
> And now, are we to be told that this great overmastering issue must wait; that our preaching has been a lie and our professions hypocrisy; that HAYES and ZACK CHANDLER and ELIZA PINKSTON are in the right, and the Democracy in their loud denunciation of the "fraud first triumphant in American history" were only acting a part—humbuging the people and playing with their credulity.
>
> And all to accommodate JOHN KELLY and the Tammany jobbers and plunderers, now in open alliance with the worst elements of the Republican party.
>
> There are some things worse than defeat, and to accept the impudent dictation of these Tammany conspirator s is assuredly one of them.

SOMETHING ABOUT ALASKA.

A Captain BAILEY of the Revenue Marine service, who spent last summer in Alaska, makes a thorough report upon that desolate region, which is printed for the benefit of Congressmen who are insisting a territorial government shall be set up there in order to provide places as Governor, Judges, Marshal, Secretary, etc., for a score or two of Republican place-seekers. All told, Capt. BAILEY reports the white population of Alaska at 236 souls; and of these 219 are American. The half-breeds number 1,416, and of pure savages, of one sort or another—Indian, Aleuts and Esquimaux—there are about 20,000. For occupation they trap fur-bearing animals and sell the skins—and then remain drunk until their cash is gone and their credit exhausted. For food they depend mainly upon fish, catching what they want from day to day and never dreaming of laying in a store in advance of their immediate needs. A schooner calling at St. Lawrence Island in September, 1879, found the whole population of three settlements dead. The ice had "packed" near the shore and made fishing impossible. So the people died of starvation. Agriculture seems to be confined to a "farming region" comprising twelve acres on Wooded Island—ten acres of which is put down in doubtful oats and two acres in watery potatoes. The coal mines of the country, about which a good deal has been said, are no longer worked. The coal is so poor that it actually costs more than coal imported from the United States. The timber is stunted and gnarled and does not pay the cost of felling and sawing. Fishing alone is profitable, but even on fishing the profit is very small. In point of fact, the only industry that really thrives in Alaska is the contraband trade in arms and rum. From present appearances the 20,000 Indiana, with the conveniences of rum and improved fire arms, are in a fair way to disappear.

Alaska is the only addition to the territory of the Union the Republican party has ever made, and its purchase was a miserable bungle. The Democratic acquisitions constitute a gigantic empire, including the Louisiana purchase of JEFFERSON, which took in the western slope of the Mississippi valley; the purchase of Florida by MONROE; the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, California, and Nevada under POLK, and of Arizona by PIERCE. As long as these great states exist will the achievement of the Democratic party in adding them to the Union, connect it inseparably with the most magnificent chapter of American history.

A SHAM CONFESSED.

The New York *Tribune* is for BLAINE all the time, and this is quite natural as BLAINE and JAY GOULD understand each other. The *Tribune* however is terror-stricken at the probability of GRANT'S nomination over its favorite, and is blurting out some things which will come back to plague it when the Chicago Convention pronounces for GRANT. How this extract, for instance, annihilates all the bosh the Republican papers have uttered in their bloody shirt campaign crusades. Says the *Tribune*:

> In plain truth, the Republican party of the South was almost annihilated under General Grant's Presidency.

For what reason can Southern Republicans desire another term of Grant? They have nothing more to lose in some districts or States, but in some they still retain organization and a measure of influence. Do they desire to be driven even from the narrow foothold which they retain at the South? It is not strange if they conclude that this would be the result of a third term, since two terms so nearly extinguished them. Surely it is most natural for them to desire some other President and some other policy than are offered by the advocates of the third term. The Federal offices can be filled with Republicans as well by one Republican President as by another. But the voters and the really intelligent leaders of the party at the South want something better than a few scattered crumbs of patronage. They desire, and rightly, something better than a temporary place at the public crib. They want the government of their own States, the control of their own Legislatures, courts and local officials, the management of their own school systems. They want the Republican party to take such a course that they, the Southern Republican shall not remain forever ostracized and virtually disfranchised, but shall have opportunity to build up a strong political party, and moral and intellectual support in appealing to other citizens at the South to join them. Would the nomination of General Grant promise them any of these things? On the contrary, it would promise only a return to the same mistaken policy which was pursued for eight years, until the Republicans had been badly beaten both at the South and at the North.

There is more in what this extract hints at than what it declares openly. It is a confession that the Republican party in the Southern States was suppressed because of its intense corruption, ignorance and rascality. It went down before great waves of public indignation that swept North and South. This indignation was the natural result of the thieving carpet-bag and scallawag rule, which "organized hell in the Southern States," and which was propped up by GRANT'S bayonets. The truth is coming out in the wrang,ing of the GRANT and anti-GRANT Republicans.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

KEMBLE has made a million and would give half of it to stand with honest men.

THE utter failure of CAMERON to relieve the legislative roosters from punishment demonstrates his waning power.

BLAINE writes that he is not a Mason, but then his mother was a Catholic, which settles his hash for the Presidency.

MARY ANDERSON is without a rival on the American stage, and will demonstrate the fact to a Pittsburgh audience next week.

EDISON has struck another bonanza in the tailings of gold mines from which he extracts gold in paying quantities, after Johnny Chinamen has given them up. He struck this in hunting for platinum.

GEN. HARRY WHITE has a bill for the Government to purchase two millions of magazine rifles to arm the malish. Who is the inventor and contractor? Does he live on the raging Kiskimmetas? The money necessary is about forty millions.

THE art sale which has been in progress in Florence for the last eight or ten days, yielded up to Saturday over a million of dollars. It widely distributes are of the rarest collections in the world, the most valuable of course being transfered to other European gallleries.

HON. SILAS M. CLARK of Indiana is spoken of as likely to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in General HARRY WHITE'S district. Mr. CLARK is one of the ablest lawyers in the Western part of the State, in the very prime of life. and would make a representative worthy of any district or people.

OUR Washington correspondent informs us there is an impression abroad that some of the delegates from Allegheny county are not sincerly for TILDEN. The runners for Mr. WALLACE may save their breath on this question. No man could have been elected a delegate who was not for TILDEN, as the people are for him almost without exception.

THERE are indications of the passage of a measure for the relief of newspaper men and book publishers, as the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday passed a bill putting paper, pulp and chemicals entering into the manufacture of paper on the free list. The Committee also decided to reduce the duty on woolen blankets and clothing to forty per cent. It now ranges from fifty to seventy. There is little doubt if such a bill gets before Congress it will pass both Houses.

THE men who voted to exclude the late Gen. JAMES SHIELDS from a seat in Congress to which he had been elected by over six thousand majority, are now holding up their hands in horror at the suggestion of putting DONNELLY in the place of WASHBURN, because the latter comes with a reputed majority of three thousand, obtained. as the record shows, by unblushing bribery, terrorism and fraud. If Mr DONNELLY is not entitled to the seat, Mr. WASHBURN'S money-bag should occupy it, for that it was which made the canvass.

ERIE COUNTY on Monday held its county Convention, and the friends of Governor TILDEN carried everything before them. WM. L. SCOTT, Esq., the Pennsylvania member of the Democratic National Committee and a warm personal and political friend of TILDEN was elected senatorial delegate and Messrs, ALLEN, TAYLOR, A. L. TILDEN, and DEWITT representative delegates to the State Convention. Ringing Resolutions denouncing the electoral steal of 1876 were adopted. The delegates were uninstructed, but they are reliable on the main issue.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York, is called to meet at Syracuse, April 20th, to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. State Conventions in New York are constituted by selecting delegates from each assembly district into which the State is divided. Each district has one member of the Assembly and there are usually two or three delegates allotted to a district. Of the 128 assembly districts in the State the friends of TILDEN expect to carry one hundred. JOHN KELLY'S ircus has been called for the same time nd place as the regular Convention.

The Tide of Immigration.

On Saturday some fifteen hundred immigrants were landed at New York—an unusual number for one day, and especially for a day so early in the year. After the spring storms are over it is expected that the arrivals will increrse very fast. There is reason then to look for a scale of augmentation beyond what has been experienced for many years, and some persons qualified to judge even predict that the immigration hither will be unprecedented. The receipts of funds by bankers and steamship agencies which are sent by their friends here to bring persons from Ireland are reported to be in excess of what has hitherto been known, and the arrivals thus provided for will begin, it is said, to be very heavy in April. The continued increase of European standing armies tends to promote immigration, and the bad crops and depressed business that have afflicted so large a part of the world ha ve, of course, a like tendency.

The number of immigrants registered at Castle Garden for 1880 is already double what it has been during any similar period for five years; and the April arrivals are confidently estimated to be fifteen thousand greater than the whole number for the three months preceding. The effect of this movement upon the general business of the country may not be so important as some buoyant calculators are disposed to believe; but that it must prove considerable there can be little doubt.

So much is being said paper pulp which is extensively used in the manufacture of paper at this time that a brief description of the process of making it will be interesting. Any white soft wood may be used. The bark is taken off, the the knots, dark and decayed places cut out. It is then put into a large cauldron and boiled, which extracts all the glutinous matter and rossin and renders it soft. It is then put on a large stone grinder, with water pouring on it all the time. This grindstone wears off the fibers until they are finer than sawdust, which float away into a receptacle. The water is drained off by means of a fine sieve, leaving the pulp, which consists of fine fuzz or splinters of wood. It is white, and requires no bleaching or chemicals, but is ready to be mixed with rag pulp or anything else that has a strong fibre and receive the proper constituents to make it into a paste, after which it is run off into paper sheets, whereas rags have to be washed and bleached with chloride of lime, soda ash and alum and such strong chemicals to take out the color. Then they are picked to pieces and made into pulp. The process by which wood pulp is made is purely mechanical, and as any soft wood, such as cottonwood and poplar, may be used, it can be made cheap, say about one cent per pound.

THE Republican papers here have given currency to the Chicago *Times'* story that Gov. Tilden has just settled an unsettled claim upon him by paying Gov. Dorsheimer and Mr. Hewitt $170,000 in money. Of course it was a monstrous invention. A N. Y. *Sun* reporter put the following questions and received the following answers from Gov. Dorsheimer himself, which serve to show the infamous wrongs that are constantly heaped upon the unoffending head of Samuel J. Tilden.

I. Is it true that Mr. Tilden has recently paid you a large sum of money, making, when added to what he is said to have recently paid the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, the sum of $170,000?

II. Is it true that since the St. Louis Convention Mr. Tilden has been indebted to you for the hotel fare of members of that Convention, or for any other kind of political expenditure?

To these inquiries Mr. Dorsheimer replied as follows:

"In answer to your questions, I say that the statement made by the Chicago *Times*, so far as the same relates to me, is untrue. I never had a claim against Mr. Tilden of the kind mentioned, nor of any other kind. He never owed me any money, nor has he paid me any. I never presented to him any bill whatever. I never had any pecuniary transaction with him.

"Such expenses as fell to me during the campaign of 1876, except as respects a very small sum, were paid by me. I never expected Mr. Tilden to pay them, I never asked him to pay them, nor has he paid them in whole or in part.

NEWPORT, C. I., a correspondent says, has more fine old houses than any other place of its size in the country. They are nearly all owned and tenanted by the decendants of their old-time builders, who take pride in preserving them as nearly intact as possible.

MISSING ROOSTERS.

Legislative Bribers Take French Leave Before Sentence.

Their Bail Forfeited and the Bondsmen Pay Up Promptly.

Kemble Believed to Have Gone to Europe for Benefit of His Health.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, PA., March 29.—The Court House was inadequate to the accommodation of the crowd attracted to it this afternoon by the announcement that ex-State Treasurer Kemble and the four others guilty of corrupt solicitation, would be sentenced, and great disappointment was expressed when it became known that the convicts would not appear to take the punishment.

Judge Pearson, who tried the cases, had received information that the corruptionists were not in the city and consequently departed from his usual custom of punctuality. When the Jurist of eighty years made his appearance, the spectators arose *en masse* to take in the surroundings.

The fugitives from justice were represented by Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, and several Harrisburg attorneys, but they did not break the silence of the Court by a word to the Court. The District Attorney had the names of the criminals announced for sentence, but none of them responded. Judge Pearson ordered the recognizances to be forfeited and announced that a process would be issued for the arrest of the fugitives. Bench warrants were prepared to-night and they will be served promptly in the event of the bribers being found in the State. They are supposed to be in one of the adjoining States, where they can only be arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania or on a bail piece. The latter course will not be adopted, as the bondsmen have been indemnified and the prosecution has very little confidence in the feasibility of a requisition, because of the belief that the criminals would receive prompt information of its issuance and thus be enabled to escape.

REX.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—Long before the time appointed for the opening of court—two o'clock—fears were entertained by most everybody here concerned in the cases of Kemble, Salter, and others, that the defendants would not appear for sentence. Mr. Quay stated yesterday that he thought Kemble would face the music, but information has been received here that the ex-State Treasuer and chief of lobbyists has gone to New York.

THE DEFENDANTS NONEST.

At two o'clock the temple of Justice was crowded to suffocation, and when Judge Pearson arrived the spectators arose en masse and craned their necks to take in the surroundings. District Attorney Hollinger announced that this was the day set apart for sentencing the parties convicted of corrupt solicitation, and he was directed to call them. The name of Charles B. Salter was called, but he did not appear. "Is he in the room?" said Judge Pearson. "He does not appear to be." said the District Attorney. The name of William H. Kemble was called and again there was no response. Judge Pearson frowned and asked arrgrilly, "Is Wm. H. Kemble in this room?" but did not receive an answer. The names of W. F. Rumberger, Emil J. Petroff ann J. R. Crawford were called, but no response greeted the calling of either.

THEIR BAIL FORFEITED.

Judge Pearson ordered that the recognizations be forfeited. The District Attorney suggested a process for the arrest of the bribers. Judge Pearson said the Court would have a capias issued. This renders them liable to arrest whenever they make their appearance in the State. A requisition will have to accompany a *capias* if the arrest is sought outside of Pennsylvania.

Kemble, Salter and Crawford are under $4,000 bail each, and Rumberger and Petroff are under $2,000 each.

Wolfe is very indignant at the course taken by the criminals, and says it is a gross mockery of injustice.

KEMBLE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29.—William H. Kemble lef Philadelphia at 7:30 last evening, accompanied by his wife and two large traveling bags, and came to this city, where he spent the night, a guest of the St. James Hotel.

LATER—Detectives are on the track of Kemble, Salter and others, who forfeited bail to-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

DEMAND FOR REQUISITION.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1880.

The Sheriff has not yet served the bench warrants ordered to be made out for the arrest of the bribery fugitives, but it is understood that if the escaped convicts fail to appear for sentence to-morrow a demand will be made to the Governor for a requisition to go with the writs. From this intended movement it is inferred that the whereabouts of the criminals are known. It is said that they have been shadowed for several days by experienced detectives. Very little credence is placed in the statement that Kemble will appear voluntarily for sentence.

KEMBLE AT THE SEASHORE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—There were all sorts of rumors in the city last night when it became known that Mr. Kemble had left New York. One report was that he was on his way to Harrisburg to receive sentence, having been assured that the Pardon Board would immediately after such proceeding in court meet and grant the anticipated pardon. Another was that he intended stopping at Trenton, N. J., before visiting Harrisburg, and still another was that he had taken up quarters in Camden city. A personal friend of Mr. Kemble denied all these stories, saying that he was neither at home nor at any of the places mentioned, but was in a part of New Jersey not a hundred miles from Philadelphia. This in a measure seemed to verify a story circulated early this morning to the effect that Mr. Kemble had arrived in Camden via the Camden and Amboy railroad, and had taken a train for Atlantic City. Petroff and Salter were said to be not many miles from a farm near Haddonfield, New Jersey, and Rumberger and Crawford, who are supposed to be in each other's company, were alleged to be within about one hour's ride of the State House.

WHAT QUAY SAYS.

Some new points have transpired as to the meeting of the Board of Pardons on Saturday last. Colonel Quay of the board is authority to the statement that it was the intention of some of the gentlemen composing that body to refuse a previous pardon, but to hear on that day the arguments of counsel and then adjourn until Monday to an hour after sentence had been passed. It is alleged that the only reason for having the meeting held on Saturday was to give ample time to hear the argument of counsel and to enable the board to carefully deliberate upon a decision. Colonel Quay, at the meeting of the Board, submitted the following resolution: "That a previous pardon be refused by this Board, and that it adjourn until Monday to consider the application after the defendents had been sentenced, and then to remit the imprisonment, but not the fine or disabilities." This was defeated by a tie vote—Messrs. Quay and Dunkel voting for and the Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor against.

THE SURITIES SILENT.

No effort has been made by the sureties of the men to secure their arrest, and it is generally believed that they will take no steps in that direction. The gentlemen alluded to are: J. C. Bomberger of the Mechanic's Bank of Harrisburg, $2,000 for W. H. Kemble; Lane S. Hart and C. O. Zimmerman, $2,000 for Charles B. Salter and $2,000 for Emil J. Petroff; William P. Smull, $2,000 for Jesse R. Crawford, and Christopher Laird $2,000 for W. F. Rumberger.

LATER.—It is now positively known that Kemble is at Atlantic City. It is said he will return to this city and proceed to Harrisburg for sentence.

DASTARDLY DEEDS.

Another Westmoreland Tragedy Resulting From Drink.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., March 28, 1880.

Last night about ten o'clock, at the Dixon House, in this place, a difficulty occurred between Mac Dixon, son of the peoprietor of the house, and a man named Chiselm, regarding a refusal of the former to give the latter whisky. From words the men came to blows, and Dixon knocked Chiselm down twice, the last fall resulting in the dislocation of his neck by falling upon or over a wooden box used as a spittoon. Chiselm never spoke a word afterwards. He was carried out of the house, the supposition being that he was only shamming. He was finally placed on a wheelbarrow, and was being conveyed to jail, when it was thought best to see a physician regarding him. Dr. Loomison was called, who pronounced the man dead. The remains were taken to Coshey's undertaking rooms, where they were left till this morning, when an autopsy was made by Dr. Lomison, who found that the spinal vertebræ had been dislocated, which produced death. Dixon surrendered himself, and is now in jail. The deceased was a coal miner, and was employed by J. C. McCaustin. He leaves a wife and two children, though he had that day separated from his family on account of his drinking propensities, and intended taking the midnight train for Pittsburgh.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., March 28, 1880.

Dixon was notified some time ago by Mrs. Chiselm to refuse all demands of her husband for liquor. After Chiselm had fallen he was picked up, carried out of the room and stood against the wall. They thought he was shamming. He was discovered sometime afterwards and it was by the sudden plunge of his head while the men were wheeling him to jail that they discovered he was dead.

DIXON IN PITTSBURGH.

A dispatch was received at the Mayor's office from Greensburg on Saturday night, requesting the Pittsburgh authorities to arrest Dixon who was supposed to be on the mail train. Several officers proceeded to the Union depot, but of course Dixon was not on the train. Dixon is known in this city. He was in Pittsburgh on Friday last and stopped at the Rush House. He is said to have been in trouble before, though the rumor that he had killed a man is denied.

A CYCLONE'S WORK.

Greene County Visited by a Prairie "Blizzard."

Tremendous Force of the Hurricane—Much Damage Done.

Waynesburg, Greene county, was visited by a terrific cyclone on Saturday evening about half-past four o'clock. The first place it struck was the Court House, which is near the centre of the town. It seemed as if two rapidly moving currents of air had met at this point, and formed a revolving hurricane, which, moving from east to west, tore off a portion of the tin roof of the Court House and hurled it with great violence to the distance of several hundred yards. The cyclone or "blizzard," as it is called on the prairies, then passed over the central portion of the town demolishing things in its path in a most reckless way. A tin roof of Mr. Reese's house was torn off and carried a distance of two miles before it fell. The residence of Mr. Raney, further along, was cut in two as clean as if it had been cut with a knife. Still further along a house containing eight negroes was blown down and the inmates buried in the ruins. Fortunately none of them were seriously injured. A woman with a child in her arms was picked up and carried a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, being dropped so easily that neither mother nor child was hurt. The creek that runs on the edge of the town was left entirely dry for a minute in the path of the cyclone, the water being picked up bodily and scattered over the adjoining territory. The cemetery was right in the line of the cyclone, and nearly every tombstone in it was thrown down and utterly demolished. The loss in the cemetery alone is fully $5,000. Altogether in the town fourteen houses were more or less injured. In the country cattle were lifted from their feet and carried bodily in the air for long distances, haystacks were taken up and scattered all over the country. The Waynesburg and Washington narrow gauge Railroad was obstructed by immense oak trees being twisted off and thrown across the track. Although the cyclone was only fifteen to twenty feet in width, the damage dons amounts to thousands of dollars.

KANSAS KICKERS.

A Lively Radical Convention Captured by Blaine's Followers.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 31.—The Republican State Convention of Kansas assembled in Representatives' Hall to-day. The organization is strictly Blaine. Several fillibustering motions were made, the ruling of the chair being invariably against the Grant men.

A resolution was adopted containing the names of the delegates to Chi-Chicago. Several points of order were raised during the meeting, and overruled, and a rising vote being had the chair announced that 331 votes had been counted, while there were 316 delegates with a right to vote.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured my son of erysipelas." Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimer, Pa.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Curtin's Case Shelved Once More.

Immediate Deficiency Bill to be Acted on in the Senate To-Day.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1880.

THE CURTIN CASE.

The Curtin case will not be reached to-morrow owing to the failure to dispose of the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill which has been delayed through the attack of Demagogue Blackburn upon Singleton and the whole committe by whom the bill was reported. When the Curtin case comes up Beltzhoover will open for the ex-Governer.

MANIFESTO AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

A manifesto against the third term has been issued from the Blaine headquarters here and is being extensively circulated throughout the country. While disclaiming personal warfare upon Grant, it points out in detail the perils of the third term movement.

SENATOR THURMAN ILL.

Senator Thurman was prostrated by an attack of vertigo to-day while in the act of replying to Blaine on the Geneva award bill. He soon recovered through the application of restoratives. T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—While Senator Thurman was speaking on the Geneva Award Bill to-day he was taken suddenly sick and obliged to retire from the Senate. The Senator suffers from rush of blood to the head. He is lying low, down in the back room. No serious apprehension is felt as to his condition.

Judge Thurman's attack did not prove serious. He went home, however, before the hour of adjournment, but is comfortable this evening and expects to be present in the Senate to-morrow.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.

There is a good deal of political speculation over the meaning of the recent visit of Senator Edmunds to Harrisburg in company with Don Cameron, to see the latter's father. Secretary Sherman's officious friends eagerly seized upon this visit as a pretext for the canard that Grant was about to withdraw, and that the Grant managers were considering the advisability of substituting Edmunds for Grant, and making the former the Republican nominee. It is a good deal more probable that the real object of Edmunds' visit to Harrisburg was to assure old Simon that he was not hostile to Grant; and it is shrewdly suspected that that conference resulted in something of a good deal of importance, to wit: The formnl ratification of a movement whereby Edmunds is to hold as many New England delegates as possible from Blaine, and turn as many of them as he can to Grant when he gets to Chicago, in return for which service Grant is to gratify his cherished ambition of making him a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Don Cameron who has been interviewed in regard to Edmunds' visit, laughs at the idea that it had anything to do with a plan to drop Grant and take up Edmunds. "We had not at the time of the visit," he said, "we never have had, before or since, any such intention. As far as I am worth quoting, and as far as the immense majority of the Republican party, is interested, Grant will be a candidate." In reply to a question as to whether Grant would be elected, Senator Cameron said: "I am sufficiently satisfied he will be elected, and the party is very thoroughly of that belief. He will be elected."

WHAT WALLACE CLAIMS.

Speaker Randall says there will be a majority of fifty in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention against Wallace "or any autocracy." Wallace claims the convention and says the unit rule will be enforced in his interest and he will vote the delegation to Cincinnati solid for whom he pleases.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1880.

If any further evidence of the Cameron-Wallace coalition were wanting, it was made apparent by the action of the Senate to-day in confirming Snowden, Cameron's man, for the Lancaster district, and rejecting Dr. Sherwood of Philadelphia, at the instance of Wallace, because the latter feared he might appoint some Democratic enumerators friendly to Randall and of Jadivin of Luzerne, at the instance of Cameron, because Jadvin's brother is a Blaine delegate to Chicago. Hayes, it is said, will again send in the names of Sherwood and Jadvin and stand by them, but he is more likely to obey the Cameron dictation, as in the case of the Lancaster district.

THE MARSHAL BILL.

The Republican Senators in caucus have decided to oppose the Garfield Rider to the Marshall's bill requiring the appointment of special deputies by the courts.

THE CURTIN CONTEST.

The Curtin contested election case expected to come up to-morrow will probably be antagonized by the Star Service appropriation bill with Senate amendments. This bill will provoke a bitter fight, and Brady's contractor friends will make every effort to have the amendments concurred in notwithstanding the adverse report of the Appropriation Committee.

THE TARIFF ON PAPER MATERIALS.

The Ways and Means Committee having agreed upon a bill to-day placing paper, wood pulp and other articles entering into the manufacture of paper, on the first list, there is a chance that some measure will yet pass to relieve the publishers from the exactions of monopolies. The danger is that the bill will be defeated by loading it down with amendments.

T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Ways and Means took up the tariff question to-day upon motion of Mr. Carlisle to formally adopt the bill, the provisions of which were agreed to at the last meeting of the Committee, to fix the duty on bichromate of potash at two cents per pound and place chrome iron ore upon the free list.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by adding wood pulp to the free list. Representative Kelley moved to amend so that all manufactured paper, wood pulp, jute butts, unmanufactured flax, straw, and all other fibre and fibrous plants fit for use in the manufacture of paper, be placed upon the free list. A vote was then taken upon Kelley's amendment, and resulted; yeas—Representatives Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, Kelley, Dunnell and Wood (Chairman) 8; nays—Phelps, Conger and Frye, 3.

Representative Tucker then moved that the following articles be included in the bill: Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, all manufactures of every description comprised wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of alpaca goat or other like animals. This was agreed to; yeas—Representatives Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton, Garfield, Kelley and Wood; 8. Nays—Phelps, Dunnell and Frye; 3.

Representative Conger moved that the rate of duty on the above named articles be fixed at 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. This was lost by a tie vote. Yeas—Representatives Phelps, Garfield, Kelley, Conger, Frye and Dunnell; 6. Nays—Tucker, Morrison, Mills, Carlisle, Felton and Wood; 6.

Representative Conger then moved that the duty be 45 per cent. which was also lost by the same vote.

Representative Tucker's motion that the duty be fixed at 40 per cent. was then agreed to.

THE CHINESE.

The report of the Committre on the Depression of Labor, of which Hendrick B. Wright is Chairman, has been submitted to the House; but, owing to the deficiency in the appropriation, has not yet been printed. It will make quite a volumnious document. The report shows that there are 160,000 Chinamen west of the Sierra Nevadas, besides from 1,500 to 2,000 Chinese women of the vilest character, who are slaves. These people—who are nearly all slaves, and practically belong to the Six Companies—pay less taxes then the Chinese Criminal expenses amount to, and send $100,000 a day, $3,000,000 a month, and $40,000,000 a year, to China. The money paid them in thirty years, the Committee find, has reached $600,000,000; and yet they buy no land, and spend no money except for a little coarse food, because they get their rice from China. The testimony shows that they have ruined shoe-making, shirt-making, the manufacture of cigars, harness, &c., and have almost driven out of employment all white plasterers, miners, and farm hands and other laborers. In fact, scarcely a trade, an occupation or industry has escaped the blight of their presence; and white men testify that they are being reduced to beggary, and will have to leave the Pacific Coast unless something is speedily done by the Government. The report closes with a resolution that the President be requested by Congress to inform the Chinese Government that it is the desire of our Government to abrogate and annul the clauses of the treaties between the two countries which permit emigration.

BLAINE AS SECOND FIDDLER.

There has been a great deal of talk of late among the Grant people of putting Blaine on the ticket with Grant. A Republican Congressman, an intimate friend of Mr. Blaine, said to-day that this was the sheerest nonesense in the world; that there was no possible or impossible contingency in which Mr. Blaine would go on the tail of a ticket with any man. He said that this was not the first time the opportunity to go on the ticket with General Grant has been offered to Mr. Blaine; that in 1872 Mr. Blaine had been approached and asked to take the nomination for Vice President, and that this was done at the instance of General Grant himself, who was very anxious for Blaine to run on the ticket with him, and that Blaine very positively declined, although at that time Mr. Blaine was very far from occupying the commanding position in politics that he does now. The member said the idea that the Grant influence could undertake to give Blaine a first mortgage on the Presidential nomination for 1884, was also ridiculous.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1880.

CURTIN'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

Curtin's friends are indignant because Blackburn to-day antagonized his case, which Springer tried to bring up in the House with the Star Route Deficiency appropriation bill.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Senator Jones says the Immediate Deficiency Appropriation bill taken up by the Senate to-day, will be disposed of at to-morrow's session if it takes all night. The Republican Senators will fight the clause regulating the appointment of United States special Deputy Marshals, but the bill will pass with the Garfield rider as it came from the House.

STAR SERVICE BILL.

The friends of Brady and his pet contractors in the House claim the ability to pass the Postal Star Service bill with the amendments added by Wallace in the Senate. Blackburn claimed in his speech against the bill to-day, that these amendments would increase the cost of the service about three millions of dollars per annum.

ORGANIZING SHERMAN CLUBS.

General Fearing, the Secretary of the National Sherman Club, says that from this date on the Secretary's friends intend to roll up their sleeves and go in. They intend to put active men into every State, and organize Sherman Clubs in every township. General Fearing says that he intends to open headquarters at Chicago ten days or two weeks before the Convention meets, and will raise an enthusiasm that will throw the Grant boom in November last into an eclipse. The Sherman Club is now engaged in sending out thousands of circulars and letters in his intrest.

OUR TRADE BALANCE WANING.

There seems to be a fear at the Treasury and in the minds of some members of Congress that there will be a drain of gold from this country before a great many months, and there are certainly many indications pointing that way which have hitherto been pointed out in the dispatches. The balance of trade has fallen off nearly a hundred millions since a year ago, and the returns for March show that imports are steadily increasing, while exports are decreasing. Good crops in Europe the the coming harvest would cause exports of produce to cease to a great extent, and far-sighted financiers are anxious that something be done by Congress to check the probable outflow of gold. Mr. Morton, of New York, who is a banker, with a house in London as well as one in this country is one of those who sees trouble ahead, and his remedy is the passage of a law by Congress making gold and silver coin interchangeablet a their lawful value, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause sufficient silver dollars to be coined in order to meet the demand for such interchange. Mr. Morton has introduced a bill embodying his views, which has been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The public debt statement will show a reduction of about ten million dollars for March. The receipts from the internal revenue for March is about nine millions; from customs, nineteen millions.

Senator Thurman is still confined to the house. The Geneva award bill will not be taken up again until he is in his seat.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a special meeting this afternoon, and in conformity with the Senate's instructions, adopted a resolution ordering the entire reprint of the book of evidence in the Spofford-Kellogg case, with the testimony of E. L. Webber, James Kelly and Benjamin Franklin stricken out.

By the will of the late Dr. John M. Broadhead, ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, $3,000 are set aside for the use of his cousin Olive and niece Cornelia, on the following conditions: They are each to set apart a garden sixty feet square, which they are to plant with currants, strawberries, thimbleberries, raspberries and other suitable fruits. A daughter of Olive "is to post herself on the planting of fruits" and to allow no weeds to grow up in this plantation, "thus correcting carelessness on the part of her father."

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Gains at All Points in Favor of the Liberals.

The Beaconsfield Government Doomed.

Latest on the Prospective War Between Russia and China.

The Religious Disputes in France to be Contested by the Courts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIXTY-FOUR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ELECTED.

LONDON, March 31.—Thirty-one members of the late Parliament were to-day re-elected without opposition. In all sixty-four members were chosen to-day, mostly re-elections, among them the Marquis of Hartington. The following candidates were elected at the polls, which were opened in the ordinary boroughs to-day: Buzzard (Liberal) for Stamford, Liberal gain; Sir H. Fletcher (Conservative) for Leominster, Conservative gain; D. R. Ratcliff (Leberal) for Evesham, Liberal gain; A. Bartlett (Conservative) for Eye; J. W. Burton, (Liberal) for Andover, Liberal gain. Sir R. W. Carden, the London Alderman (Conservative) for Barnstaple, Conservative gain; Lord Lymington (Liberal) for Barnstaple; John W. Mellor (Liberal) for Grantham; Thomas Robinson (Liberal) for Gloucester city, Liberal gain. S. Randell (Liberal) for Grantham, Liberal gain; Charles Seely (Liberal) for Lincoln city; Sir W. Palliser (Conservative) for Launton, Conservative gain. J. Hinde Palmer (Liberal) for Lincoln city, Liberal gain.

The *Daily News* in its leading editorial says: The first day's polling resulted in a great Liberal victory. There is a Liberal gain of twenty-four seats and a loss of nine, making a net Liberal gain of fifteen, counting as thirty in a division of the House. The boroughs which voted yesterday have practically pronounced the doom of the Beaconsfield government. There is every reason to believe that the gains of yesterday will be increased to-day.

The London *Times* in a leading article on the results of the feeling yesterday says the Conservatives must admit very grave discouragement. The balance of the gains and losses is on the whole decidedly in favor of the Liberals, and it is obvious if the tide of success flows as strongly as it did yesterday in favor of the opposition, the whole ministerial majority of 1874 will have melted away.

WAR TALK.

LATEST OF THE PROSPECTIVE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 31.—This morning's papers are full of the warlike attitude of China. The small cloud that has appeared on the horizon of the far East is already fraught with meaning to the world. The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent freely discusses the probabilities of a war with the Celestial Empire, and hopes that a collision may be avoided. The Russian journals, for the most part, urge that, in the case of war, Russia should descend upon the seaboard of China in conjunction with the Japanese, whose friendship is to be zealously cultivated.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says, in addition to his announcement that the Russians are endeavoring to indnce the King of Burmah to join the proposed Japanese and Siamese alliance against China, that a Japanese Prince will leave Tokio as an Envoy to Russia in April. Russia is meanwhile sending more men to the Pacific.

FRANCE

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION TO BE IN THE COURTS.

LONDON, March 31.—The religious associations of France will probably contest in the courts the legality of the decrees of the Government against unauthorized religious societies on the ground that the laws they are based on are obsolete. The *Union* (Count De Chambord's organ); the *Monde*, (organ of the Papal Nuncio), and the *Univers*, (Ultramontane) are greatly exasperated and declare that the Catholics will vigorously resist the enforcement of the decrees. *Pays*, (Paul De Cassagnac's paper) says the decrees are only preliminary to the re-establishment of the guillotine for political adversaries, while the *Odre* and *Liberte* (also Bonapartist) admit the legality of the decrees.

IRELAND

MORE RIOTING AT CARDIFF AND COUNTY TYRONE.

LONDON March 31.—An Irish mob last night attacked and dispersed an election torchlight procession at Cardiff, and a very serious fight resulted. A party riot occurred to-day at Coal island, in the county of Tyrone, where the Catholics attacked some Protestants as they were entering Orange hall. The police were ordered to the scene, and after being badly mauled charged on the mob, firing upon them and mortally wounding two of the rioters.

CABLE SPARKS.

BISMARCK will remain at Berlin during the Easter holidays.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says: Terrible distress prevails in Asia Minor.

THE lighter to convey Cleopatra's needle to New York is being towed into the Alexander.

ANOTHER skirmish has taken place between Cossack pickets and Chinese troops, on the boundary.

A SECRET printing office has been discovered in Warsaw, and several persons, all Russians, were arrested.

THE Rev. Dr. Newman Hall was married on Monday last to Miss Knife who was mentioned in his divorce case.

IT is semi-officially announced at Rome that Italy has expressed her desire to maintain cordial relations with England.

THE Foreign ambassadors declined to appoint additional physicians to examine into the sanity of the assassin of Col. Comeroff.

A BERLIN dispatch states, emigration to the United States is again on the increase and extensive preparations therefore are being made in every part of Germany.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather has been favorable and the crop prospects better than for years past. Only a few weeks more of such weather will secure a rich development of all agricultural produce. Favorable weather has also produced a marked improvement in the condition of English wheat brought to market, but nothing could improve the quality which in most cases is wretched. Deliveries have been meagre, and the total season's crop offered to date is three million quarters less than the corresponding period last year. Holders are very firm, and an advance of a shilling is recorded at several important country markets. The improvement, however, has not been felt at Mark Lane, where the quantity of sound mature wheat offering is so small that the attention of millers is directed almost exclusively to foreign. In the face of the rapidly diminishing stocks and unusually light arrivals a decidedly improved consumptive demand has been experienced for all varieties of foreign wheat, but only at former prices, any inclination on the part of holders to raise their pretensions having been strenuously resisted by buyers. The operations of millers at the beginning of the week was on a somewhat expensive scale, probably due to the fact that, with the arrival of the Easter holidays, two market days would be lost and so, while carrying out their reserved policy of hand to mouth purchases freer buying for a time became necessary. With regard to the future the position remains unchanged. America clings to her reserves in spite of the lower tendency of prices in New York and the little encouragement from this side, but it must be admitted she has hitherto played a waiting game well and it is not improbable she may be rewarded ere long with some measure of success. A noteworthy feature of last week's imports was the large proportion in which arrivals from Germany figured. Out of the total supply of 37,637 quarters, 21,100 quarters were from German ports, a fact of considerable significance as indicating the willingness of nations who have wheat to spare and are not *au fait* at the formation of "rings" to send their produce to London at present prices.

The maize supply on spot is practically *nil* and quotations are consequently nominal. There is little near at hand, and the tendency of prices continues upwards, but buyers are extremely chary of buying for future shipment as present prices are far too high to warrant such operations with America's large crop in the back ground.

Oats improved six pence to a shilling per quarter on Monday last, which has since been maintained, the supplies being unusually light, and in the present scarcity of maize any reduction in the value of feeding stuff is unlikely. Sales o f English wheat the past week were 27,197 quarters at forty-seven shillings, three pence per quarter, against 42,231 quarters at forty shillings, eight pence per quarter, the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom the week ending the 20th inst., were 691,328 weights of wheat and 162,056 weights of flour.

THE ERIE RESOLUTIONS.

Sound Talk on the Great Fraud and the Unit Rule.

At the Convention of the Democracy of Erie county, held on Monday last, the following resolutions offered by Hon. W. L. Scott, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of the County and City of Erie in convention assembled, that the fraud perpetrated upon the American people and Democratic Government, by which the people deprived of the right to see inaugurated the man who was duly elected President of the United States, is a crime so nnparalleled in the history of our country, so subersive of our institutions, that justice, right, and self-government—the very basis of our liberties—can never be assured until those who were parties to the crime have been made to understand that as freeman we know our rights and are prepared to maintain them.

Resolved, That as the Constitution and laws of the country imposed upon the Congress of the United States the duty to count the electoral vote and declare who was the people's choice, and as under the Constitution and laws existing at the time, every President, from Washington to Grant, had been inaugurated under said laws, the adoption of any mode unknown to our system of government, by which the people were defrauded and not the man who was elected, is an innovation dangerous in itself, and it is unjust to place the responsibility of such innovation where it does not belong.

Resolved, That we recognize in Samuel J. Tilden a statesman who values principles above success; and that in his efforts to build up and purify the Democratic party in the State of New York, regardless of personal considerations or personal success, he is entitled to and should have the cordial support and sympathy of every true Democrat.

Resolved, That the seating of the man who was not elected President of the United States, the attempts now being made to nominate and elect a man who has held the office of President of the United States for two terms, the demand of the Republican party for a strong government, and the efforts of that party to consolidate all the reserved powers of the States in the Federal government, all tend to prove that unless the people can be aroused to the dangers menacing their institutions and their liberties, the right of self-government may be lost.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention from this county are hereby instructed and requested to use their best efforts to send a delegation to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Cincinnati on June 22d next of Democrats who are neither committed for or against any candidate as the nominee of our party, but who will duly consider the claims, services, fitness and availability of all, who will vote, regardless of all personal considerations, for the candidates whom, in their judgment, can be elected.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States has ceased to retain the confidence and respect of the people, that existed when a Marshal, Taney, Grier, Storey, and other eminent jurists sat on the bench; and that partisan opinions for partisan purposes and advantages have become the rule—not the exception—and that we believe a reorganization of said court is essentially necessary in the interests of the people, so that the powers conferred under the Constitution upon the executive and legislative department of the Government shall not be absorbed by said court.

Mr. Scott then proceeded to make a few remarks upon the substance of the resolution and in response to cries of "Go on!" "Go on!" he delivered an impromptu speech which was enthusiastically received and found a ready response within the breasts of every Democrat present.

Capt. Hutchinson, of Girard, read the following resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce the tyrannical practice of compelling a state delegation to a National Convention to vote as a unit for any candidate, because it ignores the right of the minority and transforms each delegate from an independent and true representative of the people, into a gagged and manacled one man tool. And that we earnestly request the Erie county delegates to the ensuing Democratic State Convention to use every honorable effort to secure an unpledged, uninstructed and uninfluenced delegation of wise, able and independent men to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

Pay of New York Parsons.

[Hartford Times Letter.]

This mention of church matters reminds me of the handsome addition lately made to Dr. Hall's salary. Next to Mr. Beecher, Dr. Hall is the best paid preacher in America. He came to New York ten years ago under a contract to receive $10,000 a year in gold. The amount is now increased to $15,000. But this is not all. Dr. Hall also gets a fine house rent free. The house is worth at least $3,000 a year, so the doctor's salary is really $18,000. Mr. Beecher is paid $20,000, but gets nothing more. He lives in his own house, which carries a pretty heavy mortgage, and pays all his own expenses. Next to Dr. Hall, the best paid pastor is Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, who receives a salary of $12,000 and a house to live in besides. The house adjoins the church and seems to be a part of it, but is, in fact, entirely distinct. Dr. Dix of Trinity, who has lately received so much troublesome attention by postal card from "Gentleman Jo," is also paid a salary of $12,000, but whether his house rent is paid in addition or not I cannot say. The pastor of St. Thomas's Church receives $10,000, and there are a few other pastors, I believe, who get from $8,000 to $10,000. But the minister who goes above $5,000 is a lucky man. The number of such ministers is small, and constitutes scarcely a corporal's guard beside those who are paid $2,000 and $3,000. I could name half-a-dozen talented preachers whose combined salaries do not reach the total, including house rent, now paid to Dr. Hall.

MAJOR RENO'S sentence of dismissal from the army takes effect April 1.

BRUTAL MURDER.

An Inmate of the Allegheny City Alms House,

Is Beaten to Death by the Keeper and Another Inmate.

Monday there came to light one of the worst murders, taking everything into consideration, that has taken place in Allegheny county for a long time. The victim was a man named John Goehring, an inmate of the Allegheny city alms house. The facts in the case so far as they can be gathered are these: On February 5th two Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland county brought a German named John Goehring to the Allegheny City Home, on account of the Westmoreland county Poor House not having been rebuilt since it was burned. The Directors said that Goehring was suffering from delirium tremens, the effects of a long spree, and he was therefore locked up in one of the rooms of the insane department of the alms house. It is said by some that he was placed in a room by himself, and by others that he was locked up with another insane man. On the morning of February 6th, the day after Goehring was brought there, Mr. R. B. Crawford, who has charge of the insane department, heard a noise of a fight in Goehring's room, although his (Crawford's) room was at the end of the corridor, sixty or seventy feet from Goehring's room. Crawford says that he went to the room, and when he opened the door he found an insane man named Fred. Wausman holding Goehring on the floor with one hand and hitting him in the face with the other, and kicking him at the same time.

A BURNING MATTRESS.

The mattress was on fire in one corner also, and the room rapidly being filled with smoke. Crawford first locked up Wausman, and then seized the burning mattress, carried it to the end of the corridor and threw it out into the yard in the snow. In the mean time Goehring had got out of his room and ran into the dining room of the insane department, which is at the end of the corridor on the same floor. Crawford coming back from throwing the burning mattress into the yard, called an insane man named Coolhoff, who is very powerful, and more weak minded than insane, to assist him in bringing Goehring back to his room. When Crawford and Coolhoff went into the dining room and caught hold of Goehring, the latter resisted, caught hold of a leg of a table, and kicked Coolhoff in the stomach. Coolhoff was greatly angered, and returned the kick with a much more severe one on Goehring and also choked him and knocked him down. While Goehring was on the floor and being held by Coolhoff, the latter says Crawford kicked him (Goehring) on the head several times. Crawford and Coolhoff finally succeeded in getting Goehring out of the dining room and took him to the bath room to wash the blood off him, with which he was pretty well covered. In the bath room Goehring again became violent, and Coolhoff seized the roller upon which the towels are hung, and struck Goehring on the head with it several times, knocking him insensible, remarking that

"THAT SETTLES HIM."

Goehring was then taken to his room and laid on the floor with a pillow under his head. An hour or two later Stewart Grubbs was informed that a fight had taken place in the insane department, but was told by Crawford that it was all over, and that the persons were locked up. Still later Mr. Grubbs looked in Goehring's room, and finding him sleeping but breathing heavily ordered a dose of bromide of potash for him. At 12:30 Goehring died and it was reported to Steward Grubbs and by him reported to the Poor Board in his monthly report that Goehring died of *mania potu*. The Westmoreland county authorities were notified of his death and they returned word for him to be buried at the Allegheny Farm cemetery. A man named Brown, an inmate who makes the coffins and generally attends to the burial of deceased paupers, made the coffin, but was not allowed to see the corpse, it being slipped out and buried on February 7th, by Crawford and two inmates named Donaldson and Wilmot.

HOW IT LEAKED OUT.

The affair was kept very quiet, but it finally leaked out a day or two ago through the medium, it is said, of an inmate coming to the city, getting drunk and telling the story. The Coroner was notified and yesterday morning went to the Home and commenced an inquest which lasted from half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning until ten o'clock last night, and is not completed yet. When the Coroner came down last night on the eleven o'clock train from the Home, he tried to avoid the reporters, but they found him, when in a most emphatic manner he refused to give any particulars about the case at all, claiming that it should not be given to the public until the inquisition was complete. Finding that the reporters were acquainted with the story somewhat, he finally consented to show a drawing of Goehring's head, indicating the injuries he had received. There were numerous bruises, two cuts, two and a half inches each in length, smaller cuts, and a fractured skull. The Coroner also admitted that the story of the affair as published above is substantially correct, so that there was no use for him to try to keep it secret.

The murder of John Goehring, the Westmoreland county pauper, at the Allegheny City Home on February 6th, was the leading topic of conversation in Allegheny yesterday. It is now pretty well established that Joseph Cooloff, an idiotic inmate of the Home, crushed Goehring's skull with a towel roller. It is also pretty clear that keeper Crawford had kicked Goehring on the head before the death wounds were inflicted. Robert Crawford, keeper, and Joseph Cooloff, the inmate, were both arrested yesterday morning, and are now in jail.

A good deal of discussion was had yesterday as to Supt. Grubb's part in the case. None believe that Mr, Grubbs knew the real cause of Goehring's death at the time, but many censure him for not having found it out. The story that the murdered man was secretly buried for the purpose of concealing the crime has been exploded. It is not yet clear however whether Mr. Crawford endeavored to keep the matter hushed from the Superintendent's ears. John Breen, the indigent tinner, who first brought news of the crime to the city, is still confined in the Allegheny lock-up. The Coroner is waiting upon the convenience of the Westmoreland county Poor Directors to resume the inquest.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

A Tilden Delegation to Cincinnati Conceded.

OMAHA, March 31.—The Democratic State Convention met this afternoon. No news after late this evening, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication. They probably will do no more than organize to-day. The election of Tilden delegates to Cincinnati is generally conceded.

COLUMBUS, NEB., March 31.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 7:30 P. M., in the Opera House, by S. H. Calhoun of Otoe, Chairman of the State Central Committee. All the counties in the State were represented. Frank P. Ireland of Otoe, was chosen temporary Chairman. Dr. G. L. Miller then addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported, nearly a full representation being present. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, and on motion it was decided to sustain the two-third rule in the Convention, the vote being 88 to 69.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report advocating hard money and low tariff, denouncing the wrong inflicted upon the Democratic party and country at large by the Republicans in 1876, and pledging the Democrats of Nebraska to right those wrongs so far as possible and punish the wrongdoers. As these dispatches close, 11:15, the Convention is still in session.

DANA'S TALK.

A Rapid Review of Parties and Presidential Candidates.

The *Graphic* of Tuesday has a picture of Dana of the New York *Sun*, a sketch of his life, and the annexed epitome of the independent editors news on politics and Presidential candidates:

POLITICAL VIEWS.

Mr. Dana's views on political matters are positive, and, on occasion outspoken. So sharply defined is his position often that it seems prejudiced. But he can always give a reason. Between the two parties the *Sun* will be Democratic, and emphatically so. "The Democratic party," he said in conversation, "is the only one which at all represents or attempts to maintain the spirit and traditions which led to the estsblishment of our Democratic Republic. The Government was founded as a very abolition of government. The leading ideas was to carry on affairs with the least possible governmental interference. The Republican party has constantly strengthened and centralized the Federal authority, in violation of all principles upon which the Union was established. So long as slavery was in question or its extension or restriction was an issue, it was a vital matter and I was a Republican. When that was out of the way and we could go back to the fundamental development of the Democratic-Republican system, the Democratic party seemed to me to be on the right side. There I have substantially stood since the war was completed and reconstruction done with."

"And about the candidates?"

GRANT.

"I am against Grant, because he is, above everything else, the representative of the centralizing policy of the Republican party, and because I regard it as essentially dangerous for any man to be more than twice President."

CONKLING.

"You used to be a great friend of Mr. Conkling?"

"That is very true. He is a man of warm blood and has qualities that warmly attach his friends. But I parted with him in a political sense when he became devoted to Grant's wrong-headed and corrupt Administration. Besides, as a candidate for President, he is impossible for one. He is the anthor of the Electoral Commission, and is the most zealous of third termers. That is enough."

BLAINE—SHERMAN—WASHBURN—EDMUNDS.

"I should oppose them for the same reasons. Every one of them would, in a party emergency, support General Grant for the third term."

"And on the Democratic side?"

TILDEN.

"There are three questions which come up in connection with his possible nomination. First—Can he be elected? Do the people regard him as innocent of or as having been personally interested in the cipher dispatch business? If any considerable portion of either or both political parties believe him to have been knowingly a party to that affair, that will become a serious consideration. Secondly—Are there in the Democratic party elements so hostile to him, either in New York State or elsewhere, as to make his election impossible were he nominated? Thirdly—Is his state of health and physical vigor such that he could not stand the canvass and the subsequent toil and exhaustion which necessarily atttended the office."

"That is non-committal?

Should Tilden be nominated and his election be the only means of crushing the third term dogma, I should undoubtedly support him. But should there be a third candidate, a man who would stand a greater chance of defeating a third term, I might support him in preference.

BAYARD AND THURMAN.

"They were identified with the Electoral Commission. It would be stultification and suicide on the part of the Democratic party to take up either of them."

"How will Hendricks do?"

HENDRICKS.

"No. He is too small a pattern. He is a very respectable, conservative man; would make a first-rate vestryman. He hasn't breadth, courage or force enough to fill Andrew Jackson's place."

"Whom would the *Sun* be likely to favor?"

PALMER.

"The most available man against Grant would probably be John M. Palmer of Illinois. He has been twice Governor of Illinois, and his war experience as a semi-civil administrative officer and general showed satisfactory executive qualities. That he has never been in Congress is not to his disadvantage.

HANCOCK.

"Against any other man than Grant, General Hancock would be a very strong candidate. He has a clear record, especially on the relations of the military to the civil power. There is nothing more admirable in all our history than the declarations put forth by him when in command of the Department of Louisiana after the war. Any statesman might be proud of them. They say he is not a politician, but men who are not at all politicians are fit for office. But it is not desirable to run one military man against another as a candidate. If the Republicans should nominate Blaine or Washburne, Hancock would be available.

DAVIS.

"Judge Davis would be fair candidate, and would attract conservative Republican votes. It does not, however, seem probable that the Democrats will take him up. He has few immediate personal friends and hardly a personal or political party behind him.

FIELD.

"In some respects Judge Stephen J. Field would be an available man. That he is on the Supreme Court bench should not necessarily be against him. The difficulty would be that he is thought to be too friendly to the Pacific railway corporations. Besides, the Fields do not seem to be a popular family.

RANDALL.

"I believe Samuel J. Randall would make an excellent President—a first-rate President. But the delegation from Pennsylvania is not likely to be for him. That fact is rather creditable to him personally. If he were a friend of the plunderers about Harrisburg, he might have the delegation. But then nobody would want to have him."

This *resume* of the possibilities of Presidential candidates is characteristic and frank. Few men in America would have the courage to make it.

WHAT HAYES COSTS.

The Expenses of the White House for 1879.

The New York *Sun*, without including the $260,000 a year paid out by Hayes in the way of bribes and hush money to the Presidential thieves, shows that the cost of keeping up the Executive establishment has increased out of all proportion to an necessity that exists for the expenditure. It is not the dollars and cents alone that provoke criticism upon this extravagance, but the far more serious consideration that it is a departure from the simplicity of the fathers, and is an attempt to imitate the pomp and parade of monarchical government.

Take the items of 1879 as an illustration:

Compensation of President	$ 50,000
Compensation of private secretary	3,250
Compensation of assistant secretary	2,250
Compensation of two Executive clerks at $2,000	4,000
Compensation of stenographer	1,800
Compensation of steward	1,800
Compensation of messenger and usher	1,200
Compensation of furnace keeper	864
Compensation of one night watchman	900
Compensation of one night usher	1,200
Compensation of two day ushers at $1,400	2,800
Compensation of one usher at secretary's door	1,200
Compensation of two doorkeepers at $1,200	2,400
Compensation of one clerk	1,800
Compensation of one clerk $1,400	1,400
Compensation of one clerk	1,200
Compensation of one telegraph operator	1,100
Compensation of four messengers (to wait on the three clerks and telegraph operator nominally, but really servants) at $1,200	4,800
Two horses for messengers, to be furnished by Secretary of War, nominally for use of messengers, but really for Secretary's carriage, cost not given.	
New item	6,000
Contingent expenses	5,000
Grounds south of Executive Mansion	25,000
Refurnishing, repairs, and greenhouses	
Total	$119,964

In addition to all these charges, fuel and light are supplied free, there is a large kitchen garden attached to the premises, and there are grounds that furnish hay for the horses. In fact, the occupant of the White House is at no expense but for the food and dressing of his family, and most of the former comes from the Commisary Department of the army, at wholesale prices for the choicest articles. This is the bill for one year of a Fraudulent President who is believed to have invested over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of his pay and perquisites since March 4 1877.

Tammany and Anti-Tammany.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A committee of twenty-one appointed by the Democratic Union on Monday, to devise the best plan to bring about a union between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democracy, met this afternoon and appointed a subcommittee of five to call upon the two Democratic organizations in this city, and invite each of them to appoint sub-committees to meet this committee in conference, for the purpose of devising a plan to secure the election of a united representation of the Democrat party of the city f New York, as delegates to the comin State Convention.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature, which are usual in our climate, and we accordingly find Asthmatic Affections, Lung Troubles, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, and similar complaints, more or less prevalent at all seasons. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well tried remedy, certain to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organ. MWF

Joy in Louisiana.

The people of New Orleans, La., are elated with the decision of the Postmaster-General, D. M. Key, in rescinding his Postoffice order about the mails, as he says he is persuaded after an examination of the evidence submitted that the Louisiana State Lottery Company is *not* fraudulent, and has so recognized it, which is a high tribute extorted after a severe trial from the department. Now letters, registered letters, postal orders alike go to M. A. Dauphin at New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., and the time to try is the next drawing, April 13th, when $2 may win $30,000. Who is the lucky man? Was

MOVED.—DR. KEYSER

has moved his Office and Medical Laboratory to his own residence, NO. 120, CORNER OF PENN AVENUE AND EVANS ALLEY, where all his medicines can be obtained.

MARRIED.

OWREY—KNOOR—At Fulton Street M. E. on Wednesday, March 31, 1880, by Rev. M. Stanford, Mr. L. M. OWREY and Miss MAGGIE E. KNOOR, both of this city.

DIED.

SCHOYER—At Swissvale, on Saturday, March 27, 1880, MARY REEVE, daughter of Frances P. and S. Schoyer, Jr., aged thirteen years and twenty-two days.

DUGGAN—On Easter Sunday evening, March 28, 1880, at 9:45 o'clock, JOHN DUGGAN, father of J. W. Duggan.

MADDEN—Suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs.

NO PARDON.

Application of Kemble, Salter and Others Refused.

An Avalanche of Letters Favoring and Opposing Pardons.

Attempt to Be Made To-Day for Postponement of Sentence.

And Failing In This, Efforts Will Be Made For Mild Punishment.

THE PARDON BOARD.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The refusal of the Board of Pardons to grant a pardon to Kemble and Co., the riot bribers, yesterday is the principal theme of conversation here, as it no doubt is in all parts of this great Commonwealth. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, although ten o'clock was the time appointed, the members of the Board entered and took their seats, and Recorder Farr called the cases of Wm. H. Kemble, Emil J. Petroff, W. F. Rumberger, J. R. Crawford and Chas. B. Salter, convicted of corrupt solicitation. It was agreed that all should be taked up together.

The applicants were represented by Hon. F. Carroll Brewster and W. B. Mann of Philadelphia; William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county; John H. Weiss, A. J. Herr and L. W. Hall of Harrisburg.

WHO FAVORED A PARDON.

Mr. Brewster opened for the applicants. He read letters recommending Kemble to the mercy of the Board, from E. V. Moore, editor of the West Chester *Republican;* Charles E. Warburton, proprietor *Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia; Colonel John W. Forney, of *Progress;* Gen. C. H. T. Collins, Congressman Bingham, Senator William Elliott, Congressman Harmer, Hon. Chas. Gilpin, ex-Sheriff Wm. H. Kerns, Col. Henry W. Gray and William M. Singerly, of the *Record*. Letters were also filed from Messrs. Charles Thompson Jones, Sheriff Taylor, Recorder Lane, George W. Fairman, William B. Leeds, M. Hall Stanton, P. A. B. Widener, William Baldwin, Marshal Kerns, Register W. M. Taylor, A. C. Roberts, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Surveyors Smedley, William S. Elkins, and others, from Philadelphia.

Allegheny county contributed letters from Wilson McCandless, Sheriff Hunter, H. H. McCormick, Treasurer Kilgore, Reese Owens, H. W. Oliver, Charles W. Batchelor, Thomas H. Phelps, John Paul, Edward House, James P. Speer, Thos. W. Dayis, J. O. Brown, W. J. Diehl, Wm. Wilkinson, Thos. H. Hunter, Postmaster Wyler, Hugh S. Fleming, W. W. Martin, James S. Rutan, Hugh McNeill, George H. Anderson, John F. Dravo, A. M. Cameron, R. C. Elliot, B. Darlington, J. D. Walker, D. R. Davidson, Joshua Rhodes, John Caldwell.

Letters recommending Emile J. Petroff to mercy were read by Mr. Brewster from William McAleers, President of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange.

AND WHY THEY FAVOR IT.

The reasons given by the majority of those above named, in their letters and petitions to the Board, are "that the ends of justice have been satisfied in their conviction, and to punish them further is not necessary to vindicate the majesty of the law." Several of the Pittsburghers, among them Harry Oliver, thought further punishment not necessary, as these men, no matter what their motives, came to our relief when we were in sore distress.

Here is the way Mr. Charles W. Batchelor putsit. "On principle I have invariably refused to take any part in efforts looking toward the pardon of persons convicted of crime in this Commonwealth, yet in the case of Hon. W. H. Kemble, I feel that the ends of justice have been fully met by his sufferings through the persecutions of his enemies who have pursued him to gratify their personal spite."

W. W. Martin had this to say: "All fair-minded men here and elsewhere in the State believe that it was and is a great moral wrong to saddle the whole of the riot loss on this county. Mr. Kemble, no doubt acting under this impression, undertook to get the State to assume the debt, and in pursuing his object only done as perhaps has often been practiced by others with impunity."

Many expressions like those given above are found in the letters and petitions presented to the Board. The strongest influence was brought to bear in Kemble's behalf.

THE PROTEST.

Mr. Hollinger read the protest from the counsel, which was in substance that there was not in these cases the usual reasons generally urged in favor of pardon—that there is some doubt as to guilt—four of the defendants having admitted their guilt, while the other was convicted; that there was, therefore, no doubt as to guilt; that they attempted by the aid of the Board, and in defiance of the Court before which they were tried, to relieve themselves even of the necessity of submitting to sentence, and it seems to be but a mocking of justice for a defendant to plead guilty of a great crime and then attempt to procure a pardon before the judgment of the Court has been pronounced against him. The protest further recites the testimony, and concludes by referring to the the gravity of the offense and the danger of granting a pardon in these cases.

AN AVALANCHE OF PETITIONS.

The reading of the protest was listened to with intense interest. Mr. Hollinger then presented petitions from all parts of the State against pardon. These petitions were said to contain in the neighborhood of seven thousand names. When he had concluded John Graef of Philadelphia, made a short plea for Kemble, and General Negley of Allegheny, followed. Then Mr. Mann, of counsel for the defense, took the floor and closed the argument. He said that this crime would no more be known in this State. These men had done wrong thoughtlessly, and he made a vigorous plea for forgiveness. "Our hearts should not be steeled. The hand of justice should be stayed. Inexorable punishment would work no benefit as an example in this State. When this clamor subsides the good sense of the community will uphold you if you shall pardon these men."

BREWSTER'S REASONS FOR A PARDON.

Mr. Brewster said that while the defendants were technically guilty of a violation of the law, still they should be pardoned substantially for the following reasons:

The offence was committed through great excitement incident to a strong effort made to pass the Riot bill. They did not realize the full extent of a violation of this law, as the act had never been publicly defined. Such methods will not hereafter obtain in the passage of legislative acts. They are forbidden by the conviction had in these cases, and the ends of justice are therefore obtained.

The State owes William H. Kemble a debt of gratitude for services rendered in the past. He has devised a system of finance for the State, and of which she may well be proud. In his official capacity he has never failed to do for the people well and honestly.

NO BLOOD WANTED.

William H. Armstrong thought that the defendants should be dealt with leniently, and judicial clemency should be exercised in their behalf, for the State was not clamoring for the blood of these men. They are entitled to the benefit of a character which stands unimpeached, and while the weight of the offense should not be lost sight of, the people are willing to see a sound clemency exercised in these men's behalf.

THE PARDONS REFUSED.

At the conclusion of the argument the Board adjourned and went into private consultation. Subsequently the announcement was made that the pardon had been defeated by a tie vote, Attorney General Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Stone voting against a pardon, and Quay and Dunkel favoring the applicants. Two propositions were voted on—one to grant pardons, and one to hold a session on Monday after sentence had been passed, and both were defeated.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

This settles the matter for the present. The impression that the responsibility now falls on the Governor, and that he can either grant or refuse a pardon, is erroneous. The act creating the Pardon Board has the following on this point:

"No pardon shall be granted or sentence commuted except on the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Attorney General and Secretary of State, or any three of them, after a full hearing and open session. Such recommendation, with the reasons thereof, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

From the above it appears that the Governor has absolutely no power to pardon except on the recommendation of at least three members of the Board. The only discretion he has in the matter, is that he can refuse to pardon even if the Board does recommend it. In the case of Kemble *et al.*, as less than three voted for pardon, the Governor has nothing to do with the case. Kemble's only hope now is to convert one of the twain that opposed him yesterday to his view of the case. Even then, as before indicated, Hoyt would not be compelled to grant pardons, though ever since the establishment of the Board, the rule has been for the Executive to acquiesce in the decision of the Board.

CONGRATULATING PALMER AND STONE.

Lieutenant Governor Stone and Attorney General Palmer were heartily congratulated for the determined and successful stand they took against the pardon. Both these members of the Board opposed the holding of the meeting, which yesterday resulted adversely to the applicants, but out of courtesy to their associates they consented to attend it.

The decision of the Board is a great disappointment to the counsel for the defense, who had confidently predicted a favorable consideration of the cases. They had expected nothing from the Lieutenant Governor, who resides in a locality bitterly hostile to the riot claims bill and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and who expressed himself in no uncertain tone against the pardon. They had, however, hoped that the Attorney General would come to their rescue, because of his intimate association with the Governor.

When the Board went into executive session Brewster and his colleagues wore smiling faces. Their confidence in a favorable verdict did not leave until Recorder Farr announced that the Board unconditionally refused to recommend pardon in all the cases.

The haste shown to obtain pardon recommendations (two days before the time fixed for the imposition of the sentences) entered largely into the consideration of the various applications, but it was not the main reason for the refusal to grant the prayer of the petitioners. They had thought with the masses that the crime deserved exemplary punishment. The pressure brought to bear against the Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor was tremendous. For weeks they had been importuned from the most influential sources to save the defendants from threatened imprisonment.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A NARROW gauge railway from Kittanning to Punxsutawney will, it is said, be built in the near future, if farmers and others along the route will subscribe one hundred thousand dollars.

MESSRS. LONG & HENDERSON, the Pittsburghers identified with the new Novelty Glass Works, at La Grange, Jefferson county, Ohio, will remove their headquarters to that place next week.

C. A. THILO of Bradford, who claimed to have been robbed of $3,940 the other night has since been arrested on suspicion that he is trying to defraud his creditors. It is claimed he was not robbed at all.

ROBERT FIGBY and Hugh Seaburn, two inmates of the Washington, Pa., jail, tried to stir up a riot in the jail on Thursday, but were overpowered by the Sheriff and three officers and placed in the dungeon.

THE Connellsville Coke and Iron Company will begin to sink their shaft, near Connellsville, in a short time. The building of twenty blocks of tenement houses will be begun as soon as the shaft is located.

THE number of contractors that up to Thursday had visited Somerset, Pa., for the purpose of putting in their bids for the building of the Somerset and Cambria Railroad, is estimated at 250. The contract has not yet been awarded.

THE Beaver County Democratic Committee will meet at Beaver to-day to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, The Tilden candidates are—Senatorial, Hon. Samuel B. Wilson; Representative, Henry Wilhelm and Dr. W. C. Simpson.

THE Commissioners of Cambria county have decided to erect a new Court House, 124x64 feet, two stories high. Among the architects notified to prepare plans for the new building are Thomas D. Evans of Pittsburgh, and E. M. Butz of Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG LADS IN TROUBLE.

Two young men named Alfred Mansfield and Joseph Otts succeeded in gaining an entrance at East Liberty, Thursday evening, into a sealed box-car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing shelled corn. When the train to which it was attached reached Altoona yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, an officer discovered them, and they were escorted to the office of Alderman Rose, who made out permits for their detention and boarding in the Blair county jail, for a period of twenty days each.

HE WAS 104 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Christopher Luther, resided for over three-quarters of a century in Northern Cambria. His age is asserted to have been 104 years at the time of his demise, and it seems probable that the statement is correct. Up till quite recently he was able to walk from his home, about one mile south of Carrolltown, to that village, every Sunday, to attend divine worship, and then foot his way back without apparent fatigue. He was born in Lancaster county, in the year 1776, being a son of Conrad Luther, a German pioneer. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Bard. Christopher was married to Miss Rebecca Smith, of Lancaster, and the two lived happily together until 1854, when his wife died. Three brothers and one sister have also passed away, and one brother, William, is yet living, at the age of seventy-eight. Eleven of his children are living, and of his lineal descendants there are seventy-six grandchildren and seventy-two great-grandchildren, nearly all residing in the vicinity of Carrolltown.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

TOOK ANOTHER MAN'S NAME.

Some days ago some scoundrel stole a horse, watch, etc., from a man named Luke Bush of Elder township, Cambria county. He proceeded to Altoona where he was thrown by the horse and seriously injured. The horse was identified and the thief was taken to jail, where he gave the name of Adam Hugo Pfaff, of Cambria borough, who at present is a student at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county. Mr. Pfaff came in for a good deal of censure at first, as it was not discovered that the thief had been using the name of a reputable gentleman.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CAMBRIA.

A public meeting of those favorable to the construction of a railroad from Altoona to Chest Springs, and, ultimately, from Chest Springs to Carrolltown, to intersect with a railroad to that point from Cherrytree, will be held at Chest Springs on April 17th. Doctor Baker of Altoona, Jas. Peary and son of Chest Springs, D. & C. Moore of Altoona, Cooper & Mellon, and Saupp and Shields of Chest Springs, and many other prominent business men and capitalists are interested in this project. The region to be traversed will comprehend vast coal and lumber interests owned by Dr. Baker, the Moores, S. Calvin, the Pittsburgh Coal & Lumber Company, the Cambria Iron Company and others.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomittting ..	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billous Stomach	25
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By he free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper.

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MARCH 8TH, 1880.

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WASHINGTON.

Bitter Feeling Between the Grant and Blaine Factions.

ameron's Successful Negotiations for Virginia's Electoral Vote.

Scandal Strikes the White House.

The Ways and Means Committee and Pending Tariff Questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1880.

WALLACE CLAIMS BEAVER.

Wallace claims to be able to control the delegation from Beaver county to the Democratic State Convention in his interest through the County Committee.

BLACKBURN'S BACK DOWN.

The House to-day released itself from the entanglement of the past three days by discharging the Committee on the Revision of Laws of the Townshend bill to place salt, printing paper, type, etc., on the free list, and referring it to the Ways and Means Committee from which it will never be reported. The vote showed a majority of about fifty against any tariff legislation at this season and the result is regarded as conclusive on all hands that there will be none. Blackburn accepted the situation and he backed down as gracefully as possible, McMahon and other northern Democrats having convinced him of the folly of fillibustering and the delay of legislation.

WALLACE GOES TO NEW YORK.

After investigating Marshal Kerns and then having him confirmed for another four years, Senator Wallace has gone to New York with his committee to hunt up commendable features in Johnny Davenport's method of conducting elections and bulldozing Democrats.

HILL'S TORMENTOR GONE.

Jesse Raymond who, in the hands of political conspirators, has been annoying and attempting to blackmail Senator Ben Hill, took her child and hied herself away to Richmond to-night.

ROW IN COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee had a lively row this morning. Chairman Wood said he had been charged with obstructing revenue reform measures by members who would obstruct them, and then go out and lay the blame on him. Morrison asked if he meant him. Wood said he did. Morrison replied it was untrue. He said he did not mean Carlisle and when Tucker asked if he meant him he made no reply. Tucker said such a charge, if made, would be untrue and without foundation. Wood intends to bring the matter up in the House at an early day. T. H.

[By Associated Press.]

WALLACE'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Wallaces friends are causing reports to be circulated in the newspapers which they control that of the delegates already chosen to the Pennsylvania State Convention 123 are against Tilden and 30 for him. About the reverse of this statament is true. The resolution which has been adopted by three or four of the conventions in the Western part of the State, denouncing Wallace as a traitor to his party, are very galling to the Senator and his friends. The attempt to divert attention from the local phase of the campaign to its general features is a retort to the emphatic voice of the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania concerning their Senator's conduct.

THE HILL CONSPIRACY.

Senator Hill has been the victim of as base a conspiracy as was ever hatched by a gang of rogues and blackmailers. There is no room for reasonable doubt as to the motive in this case, when an honest man knows the scoundrels who figure openly in it as well as those who are behind it. Fortunately for Mr. Hill they were a clumsy lot of villians, and did their nefarious work very clumsily. The woman Raymond, who plays the role of an innocent and injured woman, was recently an habitue of one of the worst parts of New York city. She went South with a low theatrical troupe in 1877, and was stranded with the rest of the concern at Suffolk, Va. Thence she made her way to Albany, Ga., where she knew a man who had formerly been her companion in New York. She remained there until some time in the fall of that year, and while there succeeded in blackmailing two or three men who had fallen into her clutches. She turned up in Atlanta, Ga., in the winter of 1878. At the time that she swears in her affidavit Senator Hill was intimate with her, he was in Washington.

These facts, of course, dispose of the whole story the woman has sworn to about Hill being her seducer and the father of her child. Moreover, reputable men in Albany, Ga., have come forward and said over their own signatures and offered to swear that the woman Raymond pretended to be *enceinte* before she left that town, and obtained money from one or two men, alleging to each that he was the father of her child. That creatures of Kellogg sent to Georgia and brought this woman here and are furnishing her money will in due time be proved in a court of justice. That the same scoundrels have procured the publication of the woman's stories in a certain paper in this city, with pictures of herself and child, will also be proved, The same fellows have caused the woman to present herself, day after day, at Senator Hill's residence when he was absent at the Capital to annoy his wife, who is an invalid. When the Senator sought to have her arrested for disturbing the peace and making herself a nuisance to the neighborhood, he was coolly told by the Police Judge that she could not be arrested unless he would swear out a peace warrant—that is, make oath that he was afraid she would do him some bodily injury. That, of course, he would not do.

That money has been used to have the pictures of the woman and her child printed, with scandalous accompaniments, in a sheet here admits of no doubt. The strangest part of the business is that a Democratic employe of the Senate, who has recently been discharged, is said to have been the medium through which this work was done.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GEORGIA FOR TILDEN.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Georgia Democrats here say that the people of their State are for Tilden, three to one over any other candidate, and that Georgia will without doubt send a solid Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

M'CLELLAND MUM.

Captain McClelland is here, but he don't have so much to say about Wallace winning in Allegheny county as upon his former visit.

CONTESTED CASES.

Owing to the absence of Chairman Springer in New York, the Election Committee did not meet, and the Donnelly-Washburne case went over until next Tuesday. There is no prospect of an early vote on the case.

The Curtin case is almost certain to come up next Tuesday when a strong effort will be made to seat Curtin instead of ordering a new election as the committee has decided to do.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1880.

This time scandal has struck the White House. Charles Chapman, one of the Executive clerks, has been discharged for ruining girls who called at the Executive Mansion for places. The immediate cause of his removal involves a gallant member of Congress from Ohio.

CURTIN AFTER HIS SEAT.

Ex-Goverdor Curtin will be here to-morrow to press his claims for a seat in Congress against Yocum. The case will certainly come up in the House on Tuesday.

THE TEXAS DELEGATION.

Blaine claims two-thirds of the Texas delegation to the Radical Convention, and Mr. Sherman the same number, while Tom Ochiltree assures Don Cameron that the Lone Star State is solid for Grant.

CAMERON SECURES VIRGINIA.

The Readjusters in Virginia have closed a bargain with Cameron by which the State is to be delivered to Grant.

ACKLEN TO BE CENSURED.

The Judiciary Committee in the Acklen case will report this week, severely censuring the accused member. T. H.

THE KHEDIVE'S DIAMONDS.

The *Star* has the following gossip: "One of the many stories current about Mrs. Minnie Fitch Sherman's diamonds, sent her as a wedding gift by the Khedive of Egypt, sets forth that the jewels were once sent back by General Sherman to their donor. This, General Sherman says, is incorrect. From the time the necklace was released from the New York Custom House, until October 1877, it was in the United States Treasury here, subject to his order. At the time mentioned he took the necklace to New York to be made into four sets, one for each of his daughters. The young ladies, in the order of their seniority, chose the designs for the remounting of the jewels. All the original diamonds, and as much as possible of the gold setting, was used in the new arrangement, and also some additional gold. The remodeling and the material needed cost a little over $500. Mrs. Fitch now has her set, which is somewhat the handsomest of the four, with her in St. Louis. The other three are in the Treasury here. When Miss Ellie Sherman marries, as she probably will this spring, her diamonds will be given her, and the two other girls will have theirs whenever they desire them."

BLAINE AND GRANT.

The feeling between the third-termers and Blaine men in political circles here is daily growing more bitter. The former are beginning to indulge largely in comment on Blaine's connection with the Mulligan letters, railroad bonds, Jay Gould and jobs in general. The Blaine men are retaliating with copious references to the numerous scandals of Grant's administration. They are also full of sneers at Grant's electioneering scheme in the South. It is evident the Blaineites are getting nervous over the success of Grant's visit in Texas, and the capture of the Texas delegation to Chicago, and his prospects of a similar result in Arkansas and other Southern States. This feature of the situation is causing much comment in political circles.

WHO PAID THE BILL.

Miss Jessie Raymond, who has been persistently following Senator Hill of Georgia, for several weeks, has suddenly left Washington for the South. Miss Raymond has been stopping at a hotel near the Capitol since her appearance in Washington, and her sudden and unexplained departure with her baby has caused considerable comment. Her departure seems to have been entirely unexpected, for she had paid her bill only the day before, and early yesterday morning she sent down to the office, paid the balance from a roll of bills, and took her departure with little Tommy, her child, from the hotel, where the porter assisted her to check her baggage to Richmond; but she had, it is stated, a through ticket, as also a roll of bills, said to have amounted to $800. The fact of Miss Raymond's departure and her possession of a large sum of money was communicated to Senator Hill. The Senator declared in emphatic terms that he had not given a cent of money, nor had anybody for him. He said he would not have given her a dollar under any circumstances, and that it was a matter of indifference to him whether she remained in the city or not; that she had annoyed him as much as she possibly could, and in any aspect of the case it was not likely he would pay her after the damage had been done.

MR. M'CAMMON AS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

As soon as General Paine indicates the date of his retirement from the head of the Patent Office it is now the purpose of the President to appoint Judge Marble, the present Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior. The position thus vacated by Mr. Marble will be filled by the transfer of Joseph K. McCammon from the Assistant Attorney Generalship in the preparation of cases in the Court of Claims. The Pennsylvania delegation have been strongly urging Mr. McCammon for the Commissionership, but the arrangement indicated above is satisfactory to him and his friends. Secretary Schurz speaks very highly of the efficiency shown by Mr. McCammon in certain investigations of the Indian Bureau made some time ago, and upon which Mr. McCammon made the report.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

The Amusing Scenes at Thursday Night's Session.

[Washington Letter.]

A call of the House is always an amusing affair. Members are arrested wherever they can be found, and dragged from swell receptions, from a poker-table, or from bed, as the case may be. Even a sweetheart's claims upon the person of her wooer are against the House. The ruthless officials of the House delight to pull in the absentees, and the House enjoys the fun of hearing their expenses and fining or excusing them, as the case may be. The call of the House has been productive of one or two amusing scenes.

Frost, of Missouri, a dapper, boyish-looking little fellow, is brought in, attired faultlessly in full dress. He has evidently been pulled from the pleasures of social life and torn from alliance at beauty's side. His appearance is greeted with a roar of laughter, and the House with difficulty quiets itself enough to hear his excuse, and is evidently three-fourths minded not to excuse him, just for the fun of the thing. Very demurely he begins, but he makes a ten strike: "It has been the height of my ambition, since I have been a member of this House to catch the Speaker's eye," says this struggling member, and the House is instantly agog; "and this is the first time I have been able to do it." That was all, but the House sees the point and roars. Frost's wit has saved him, and he is excused.

Steele, of North Carolina, a smooth-faced, bald-headed, benevolent-looking old gentleman, with a pink complexion and a fringe of white hair, takes the Reading Clerk's desk and recites Tam O'Shanter's ride as his excuse. It serves the purpose, for the House is in good humor, and excuses all who are brought in, including Goode, of Virginia, notwithstanding the fact that he gave as his excuse a belief that the House had sense enough to adjourn.

"I GAVE the child a dose of 'Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup,' and it was all right in an hour." Sold by druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

WARY WILLIAMSON.

The Singular Story of a Pittsburgher.

Eugene F. Williamson the Tormentor of Dr. Dix of New York.

Some Very Interesting and Fresh Facts About the Hoaxer.

He Confesses—Arrival in New York—The Berner Street Hoax.

The arrest in Baltimore of Eugene Fairfax Williamson on a charge of attempting to blackmail Rev. Morgan Dix, a very prominent Episcopal clergymen of New York, has caused considerable surprise in Pittsburgh, where Williamson was pretty well known. In the Associated Press dispatch Thursday morning, it will be remembered, it was stated that Williamson said he was from Pittsburgh, and the statement was correct. His transactions in New York were of the most singular description. He wrote letters to people all over the country pretending to be from Dr. Dix, and making all sorts of contracts and asking innumerable questions, which brought a perfect avalanche of letters in answer. He also wrote letters to tradesmen of all kinds in New York, and people in every avocation, sending them to Dr. Dix's house upon fool's errands. The stream of callers kept up unceasingly not only from morning till night but throughout all hours of the night. Of course Dr. Dix and his family were excessively annoyed, and the persecution became almost unbearable. Then, so it is said, Williamson wrote a letter to Dr. Dix, offering to stop the prosecution if he would pay $1,000 at once, an answer to be given through the *Herald* personals, addressed to "Gentleman Joe."

Finally, a clue to the authorship of the letters and the mischief was obtained, and following this up, it was ascertained that Eugene Fairfax Williamson was the individual wanted. He had stopped at the Windsor Hotel, and registered his proper name and residence. He had left New York by this time and gone to Baltimore, whither he was followed and arrested, as stated in the telegraphic dispatch yesterday.

LITERARY TALENT.

Eugene Fairfax Williamson moved in the very best society in Pittsburgh. He was evidently finely cultured, and possessed much literary ability. He wrote several dramas and poems. Among these are "Miriam," "Silvia's Jubilee," "Little Golden Hair," "The Nativity" and "The Sisters of Alhama." He displayed undoubted poetic talent, but it is not known that he derived any pecuniary benefit from any of these productions, all being published for private distribution among his friends. This is a specimen of his poetry taken from "The Sisters of Alhama:"

Here, through this colonnade, the evening winds
Blow cool from Nevada's snowy heights,
Bringing sweet odors from the garden maze,
Of orange-blossoms, tulip, rose—
Morena's undulating lines are cut
Clearly from the sunset's crimson dyes—
And, mark ye, ladies, through yon sombre group
Of shadowy cypress—through those clustering vines
That interlace the slender column shafts—
E'en through a chink in that huge buttress stone,
Fall rich soft rays of gold and purple light,
Fleckering the marble pave, as though they were
The border of some viewless angel's robe.
O God of Power! Thou Home of exiled hearts!
Thus, the effulgent ocean of Thy Love,
The glorious ocean of Thy Beauty, breaks
For aye, against the barriers imposed
By sin and frail mortality; while through
Their crevices, impatient gleamings fall
Of tender love and beauty, on our path.

While having the *entree* into the best society here, and always appearing to have plenty of money, no one knew much about Williamson while he was in Pittsburgh. He occasionally stated that he was descended from the oldest family of Virginia, and was but one remove from the successor to Lord Fairfax, of England, but he never said it boastingly, nor obtruded his family affairs upon his friends. In some respects he was considered somewhat eccentric but his eccentricities always ran in an æsthetic channel. His room was always filled with rare works of art, articles of *vertu*, flowers, &c. He had an immense collection of photographs of all celebrities throughout the world. A couple of autograph albums contained the autographs of hundreds of persons high in authority in the old world, and even of crowned heads, among them being that of Queen Victoria. He was fond of saying that these were written by the persons themselves, and in many instances the seal of state accompanying them gave evidence of their genuineness.

Williamson took a prominent part in several society events in the city. He was groomsman at the wedding of Rev. Reese F. Alsop, and master of ceremonies at the marriage of Dr. Hostetter's daughter. His conduct while in Pittsburgh was most exemplary, and no one ever had the slightest doubt of his honesty. For a while he was employed as bookkeeper for Messrs. Elliott, the florists, and afterwards was for a time with the Keystone Mill Company. One of his eccentricities was to uniform and equip a base ball club in Allegheny, which bore the name of the "Eugene Fairfax Williamson Base Ball Club."

IN EUROPE.

In 1862-3 Williamson was Secretary of the Confederate Legation at Paris. He is a thorough linguist, speaking seven languages with fluency. After the severance of his connection with the legation he traveled extensively throughout Europe, and it was while doing this that he gathered most of the autographs and photographs alluded to.

During the Loan Exhibition Williamson was a member of the Committee on Literature, and did much toward the success of the exhibition. He also contributed several curious articles himself, among them being two music boxes of unique design and construction. He was very fond of children, and had a perfect mania for making presents. It is related that in one instance he wanted to make a boy a present of a fine diamond pin, but his parents would not allow their son to keep it. In another instance he desired to give another boy a gold watch, which was also refused.

Williamson identified himself here with St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Reese F. Alsop is pastor, and was quite a favorite with him. His mother, Mrs. Williamson lives in Allegheny with her daughter (Williamson's sister), Mrs. Bailey. A brother of Williamson's is connected with the National Tube Works, at McKeesport.

After Williamson's arrest for the offense with which he is charged, he freely admitted that he had done it, but said he couldn't tell why. He stoutly denied that his purpose was to extort money. A statement is published, however, that he was imprisoned one year in Newgate prison, England, in 1873, for an exactly similar offense, the person annoyed being Adolph Rosenbaum of London. Williamson's mother and sister, and many of his friends here, think that his actions are the result of dementia, and were not actuated by malice or sordidness. However that may be, it is certainly a most remarkable case anyhow.

TALK WITH HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.

Williamson's mother and sister, who live on Locust street, Allegheny, were visited last evening by a reporter. The announcement of his arrest in the morning papers, yesterday, they said, astounded them beyond measure. They had always considered Eugene eccentric, but he had always acted in an honorable manner. Mrs. Williamson said that when Eugene was a boy his father considered him flighty, and he has been worse since he was ill, in 1875, at the residence in Allegheny. He laid at the point of death from typhoid fever for some time, and she thought he never entirely got over its effects.

In regard to his business pursuits Mrs. Williamson said: "Eugene has done considerable in the way of corresponding for Eastern papers, in which he was much aided by friends who got him the work, as also in settling up book accounts, collecting claims, &c. He never spent much money. We always considered him to be eccentric, and ever since he was a boy he has had a mania for practical joking, and has been a lover of fun. Our family came from Baltimore where Eugene was born. For several years previous to the war he was connected with a leading book firm in that city as a book-seller, and bore an excellent character in every respect. Eugene was quick and ready at learnng, and spoke fluently several languages. It was on account of his knowledge of several languages that Mason and Slidell when they went to Europe took Eugene with them. While in Europe on that trip, he became acquainted with many of the nobility and moved in high circles. He was appointed a colonel in the Confederate service just previous to that trip. We think that his intimate association with the nobility had much to do in unfitting him for business. He has visited Europe seven times. His intimate knowledge with all that is worth seeing in Europe made him a desirable traveling companion, and on several trips he acted in that capacity and received a consideration for it. About two months ago he left this city, and we have received several letters and postal cards since, stating his whereabouts, condition of his health, &c. When he left here last he was collecting accounts, which frequently called him to other cities, and his newspaper correspondence also frequently took him to other places. The only explanation we can think of for his action is that he was overcome by an uncontrollable mania."

Yesterday Eugene's brother Albert was visited by several well known gentlemen who volunteered to go to New York and testify that Eugene had occasionally been insane while in Pittsburgh, and the offer will probably be accepted.

A CONFESSION.

At the police office in Baltimore Williamson wrote the following confession:

"To Whom it may Concern: I, Eugene F. Williamson, freely confess that I was the author of the annoying postal cards and letters which were recently posted and delivered in New York. I arrived in New York about the middle of February, and remained there about a week. I arrived again March 14, and remained about a week. On both these visits I wrote and mailed the offensive letters and cards, while staying at the Windsor Hotel, where I registered as E. F. Williamson, Pittsburgh. I do not know what in heaven possessed me to do this. Dr. Dix has never injured me, nor have any of the other persons who were annoyed by my wicked act. When I found, by reading the New York papers, the injury I had done, (I did not see the printed reports of my first act until some time after my second visit,) I felt very badly about it, and wrote the letter from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to Dr. Dix, which I afterwards concluded to send to the *Tribune*, hoping it would prevent people from calling at Dr. Dix's house. I solemnly declare I did not intend to extort money from Dr. Dix or any other person, and did not even answer the "Personal" which was put in the *Herald* in reply to one of my letters. I am going to New York voluntarily with Messrs. Gaylor and West. I hereby beg the forgiveness of all whom I have annoyed by my misconduct."

The Baltimore *Gazette* says that Williamson admits that he served a term in Newgate for the same kind of a performance. Williamson has committed no offense against the United States postal laws, but the statutes of New York provide a penalty of five years for the crime with which he is charged, which is specially stated in the information to be "sending a letter and threatening therein to do injury to the person of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, (rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal parish, New York city,) with intent to extort money from him."

THE BERNER'S STREET HOAX.

The great original of the hoax played on Dr. Dix, and which probably gave Williamson the idea, was that known as the Berner's street hoax, which was perpetrated on Mrs. Tottenham, of London, by Theodore Hook, in 1809. Mrs. Tottenham was a lady of the highest class, for whom Hook took an aversion. He, together with a celebrated actress, sent 4,000 letters to persons in every station of life, purporting to be orders, appointments, or invitations from Mrs. Tottenham to call at her residence, No. 54 Berner street. They all named the same day, and an hour was appointed for each, appropriate to his calling. Thus, at five in the morning, the streets resounded with the peculiar cries of an army of chimney-sweeps, who, with ther masters, thundered upon the knocker of No. 54. Before they had gone the ponderous coal wagons were driven up to the house, each with a load of coal to deliver at the same house, blocking the street and causing a great noise of wheels and a clamor of blackened drivers. Later a large number of cooks appeared, every one carrying a huge wedding cake for the festivities that were never to take place. Then followed tailors with suits of clothes; upholsterers with samples; undertakers with coffins ready made; barbers with whigs to fit; milliners with arms filled with bandboxes, and dentists, nerved to draw teeth. By this time the family at No. 54 were nearly beside themselves with distress at their situation and fear from the rage of the disappointed tradesmen. Great furniture vans rolled up to the house with contents to fill a hundred houses, organs and pianofortes came, each with a number of men to carry them in; linen drapers brought large rolls of goods, and jewelers produced their rarest gems at the command of the wealthy and fashionable lady of Berner's street. At noon forty fishmongers appeared all bringing "cod and lobster;" and butchers followed, every man with a leg of mutton. At a fashionable hour, the carriages of many persons who moved in the best circles began to arrive, and while they were still there, several "coaches and four," gaily decorated for a bridal party wheeled into the street. Noblemen, princes and persons in high station came to pay their respects. Lawyers, summoned to consult on important matters, clergymen to administer to the dying; artists, eager for the patronage of the great, came in numbers together, surgeons, too, arrived in hot haste, and finding that their carriages could not pass for the crowd, and seeing the multitude apparently drawn by some accident in the house, they descended and forced their way on foot through the throng. And finally, when the crowd was at its greatest, fittingly to crown the joke, the Lord Mayor himself, in his robe of state and seated in his official chariot, was driven to the door. London was excited for many days over this affair. Hook avoided trouble by leaving the country for a time.

The latest information in regard to Eugene Fairfax Williamson is contained in the following Associated Press telegram of last evening:

NEW YORK, March 26.—Judge Daniel's granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to-morrow morning, for E. Fairfax Williamson, sender of the annoying letters to Rev. Dr. Dix. The application says the commitment of Justice Bixby is deficient because it does not specify the offense or name the complaint, and there is no oath in the matter.

Williamson, in his cell to-day, was in a most disconsolate mood. His face wore an anxious look and he appeared greatly troubled. He says: "I have received a few visitors to-day. Several friends from Pittsburgh and two or three ladies whom I had never before seen, called upon me and expressed sympathy for me. I have not yet heard from any of my people, and I suppose I shall not. They probably do not desire to associate with me in this disgraceful position."

THE CONSTELLATION SAILS.

The Food Laden Relief Ship Starts on her Mission of Mercy.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Contrary winds and unpropitious skies greeted the crew of the Constellation yesterday morning. The clerk of the weather would have provided proper meterological assistance had not his spring schedule been made up before it was known that the vessel would sail. However, it was thought that he would get the weather off his hands at the beginning of the voyage, so that a quick passage would be made in spite of the contending fates. Soon after sunrise special packages of supplies began to arrive at the wharf, and later came grocers' wagons with fruits and knickknacks for the officer's mess. The decks were free from disorder; all the ropes were in their places. Everthing was done and in "ship shape" order and there was an air of authority about the vessel that showed she was ready for sea. Breakfast was eaten by the crew at half-past seven o'clock, and later, at eight bells, when the morning watch expired, the officers likewise refreshed themselves, after which they went on deck prepared for the duties of the day. Every one seemed to have a personal interest in getting the ship under way at the earliest possible moment. As nine o'clock, the sailing hour, drew near, Commander Potter and Executive Officer Forsyth stepped upon the bridge, and all levity ceased in a moment. The tall, genial, story-telling, soft-voiced comrades of ten minutes before suddenly became as stern as an emperor, and a landsman would not have slapped him on the shoulder for a thousand dollar bill. The way those marines skipped around was refreshing. "Haul in that line!" "Aye, aye, sir!" was the response of a dozen men who reached the bulwark about as soon as their words reached the bridge.

Among the visitors on the dock were Commanders Cotton, Wilsey and Mathews, of the Navy Yard. The United States tug Catalpa, in charge of Captain Barrymore, was on hand to tow the ship down the bay, the great chains that held her to the wharf were drawn ashore, and at exactly nine o'clock Captain Thomas Morely, the pilot, reported that all was ready. A phalanx of silent statuesque men stood with eyes fixed on the officers on the bridge.

"All ready, cast off the lines and go ahead with the tug!" "Aye, aye, sir!" "All clear aft and haul in the lines!" "Aye, aye, sir!" came the response as the vessel moved from the wharf, stem first, with the tug on the port quarter, the tide being flood. As the ship swung around a slip rope on the starboard quarter was let go, and the tug moved into the river, with the great ship in its wake. At this juncture the tug John Mitchell came alongside and volunteered its services, which were accepted, and the little monster took its place ahead of the Catalpa. By this time the Constellation was fairly into the stream, and an inspiring scene was beheld. Hundreds of blue jacketed sailors swarmed into the riggings of the war ships Colorado and Tallatosa, and gave cheers and tigers, which were responded to by all hands on the Constellation. Meanwhile the marine band on board the Colorado was playing "Hail Columbia." "The merry, merry maiden," from "Pinafore," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Auld Lang Syne," "Wearing of the Green," and similar airs. Then the various steamboats in the river, began to whistle and ring their bells, ladies on the ferryboats waved their little handkerchiefs, men slashed the air with their hats, and there seemed to be as much gladness and general commotion as if the two cities were to have new governments. As the gallant ship, which had ploughed through so many seas, swept under the great bridge boats of the lower landing took up the whistling. These manifestations did not cease until long after the Battery was reached. Many ships dipped their colors, and the flag above the fort on Governor's Island was run up and down. Officer Forsyth returned the compliment and the vessel went on its way. It is safe to say that such an exhibition of enthusiam has not been witnessed around New York since the war.

Owing to perverse winds it was decided not to put to sea until a change of weather. In fact, said the commander, it would be of no use to go out, for ten chances to one we would have to put back into the harbor again. After a speedy run the Constellation reached anchorage ground near Sandy Hook and the "mud hook" was pitched overboard. A substantial lunch was served at one o'clock, and while the pilots were trying their teeth on the viands they regaled the company with some yarns so complicated that even the Executive Officer was astounded at the veracity of the New York pilots. The Constellation will sail as soon as the wind changes, and if it is favorable she will make the voyage inside of twenty days.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Beaver Chairman, Mr. Hurst, Declares for Tilden.

A Cooling Down in Fayette County Under Home Pressure.

LETTER FROM C. B. HURST, ESQ., OF BEAVER.

[We print the annexed letter from Mr. Hurst explaining some points on which he has been criticised. We are glad to know he is "as good a friend of Tilden to-day as THE POST." If he goes to the State Convention then, he will not only vote for Tilden directly, but with his friends on those preliminary questions which may be more important than even the direct vote for Tilden on delegates at large. It is not a very important matter, but we are well informed it is a fact that Mr. Hurst did announce his candidacy to the committeemen by the same mail by which he sent his postal cards calling the meeting. That is the material point. It is claimed this was taking an unfair advantage over other candidates. Of that we know nothing. The card is as follows:—EDS. POST.]

ROCHESTER, PA., March 25, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Your correspondent from Beaver county, who, by the way, has not the manliness to give his name, by innendo at least, would have the readers of THE POST from this county infer that I am opposed to Mr. Tilden. I was for Mr. Tilden before he was nominated at St. Louis in 1876, at a time, too, when THE POST loved another, and before Fair Play, who was not a voter then, had likely ever heard of Tilden, and was Chairman of the County Committee that year, when Beaver county polled the largest Democratic vote it ever polled before or since. As I was for Tilden then I am for Tilden now, and am as good a friend of Tilden to-day as THE POST or Fair Play.

As to notice of committee meeting, the notice was given in the *usual* way, by pinted postal cards containing notice of time, place and purpose, and contained nothing whatsoever in regard to my candidacy, as your correspondent also well knew when he wrote your letter, as he had at that time one of these postal cards in his pocket. In addition to these cards a notice was sent to the *Star* for publication, but for some reason it failed to appear that week, but appears in this week's issue. Every committeeman had from eight to ten days notice of the meeting. It is a committee meeting and not a convention.

Respectfully, CHARLES B. HURST.

TILDEN FEELING IN FAYETTE.

UNIONTOWN, March 25, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Since Westmoreland has declared unanimously for Tilden the anti-Tilden elegates from this county are not near as much *anti* as they were. They are all three candidates for delegates to the National Convention, and an anti-Tilden man can't go there from this district—thanks to the Democracy of Westmoreland—unless Wallace succeeds in carrying out his threat to select the delegates by a committee, after the fashion of Don Cameron. Schnatterly has said that "he would go as a delegate to the National Convention if he had to wade through hell," and Newmyer is equally determined to go, without expressing his determination in as profane language as Schnatterly employs, while Boyle feels pretty confident that he will go. As showing the change of feeling that has come over the minds of our delegates since the action of Westmoreland was made known, it may be mentioned that Schnatterly openly denies the authenticity of the interview had with him by the reporters of the *Gazette*, and published in that paper a day or two after the meeting of our committee. While our delegates will undoubtedly profess to be Tilden men before the State Convention meets, they will have some trouble in getting away from Wallace, for that gentleman certainly relies on them, and not without good reasons.

RED-HOT FOR TILDEN

And English — A Correspondent's News.

[Special to the Courier-Journal (Ky.)]

FRANKFORT, March 27.—Mr. Ed. Madden, travelling correspondent of the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*, arrived here this morning. He is just back from Illinois, Indiana and other Western States, and reports the Democrats all along his route red-hot for Tilden and English. The mention of English's name, he says, creates enthusiasm wherever it is mentioned.

WHEN you feel a Cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take *AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL*, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

A LONDON correspondent gets up this remarkable testimonial to Tom Taylor: "His humor is infinitesimal, his versifying vile, his prejudices strong. Nevertheless, he has edited *Punch* with conspicuous ability. I shall be sorry to have to chronicle his secession.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

"ACROSS THE ATLANTIC."—PARTIES contemplating a trip to Europe, can procure from me, free of charge, a copy of the above pamphlet. I represent all first-class steamship lines, always secure the best possible berths for my customers, and have plans of abins on hand for the inspection of passengers.

MAX SCHAMBERG, Steamship Agent,
A 131 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective dower of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, &c., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact, by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. F. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our printings if they wish to obtain a full idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

**Inflammation of the K

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 209,746 77
Exchanges	886,808 70
For March, 1880:	
Balances	$ 4,897,250 65
Exchanges	23,546,397 37
For March, 1879, the figures were:	
Balances	$ 3,744,297 57
Exchanges	17,190,719 69
Increase in exchanges	6,355,677 68

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅝	52⅞
Reading	25	25⅛
P., T. & B	20	20⅝
Lehigh Valley	51½	51⅝
U. Co.'s N. J	158½	....
Central Transportation Co	48	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	118	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	115½	....
Northern Pacific stock	30¾	31
Do preferred	53	53⅝
Lehigh Navigation Co	57¼	57½
Philadelphia & Erie	17¼	17⅜
Northern Central	33	33⅛
Hestonville	23½	23¾

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds generally firm at a fractional advance. State securities dull.

The stock market opened strong and ¼@1¾ per cent. higher for the general list—Cedar Falls and Minnesota was 4 per cent. higher. This stock afterwards lost the advance and the remainder of the list declined ¼@2¼ per cent., the latter New York Central. After the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury had purchased five million dollars of bonds there was a sharp advance in prices, the improvement ranged from ½@2 per cent. Erie was the feature and advanced under large purchases. At the close there was a reaction of ¼@⅞ per cent. from the highest point. The elevated railroad stocks were weak. Manhattan fell off 2¾ and metropolitan 2½ per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted $5,000,000 bonds out of a total of $5,357,000 offered. The class bonds were accepted, and the range of prices were as follows: 6's, '80, from 103.80 to 103.93¾; 6's, 81, from 105.43 to 105 74; 5's, 81, 103.24 to 103.36. As the Treasury money for the $500,000 bonds did not reach the loan market today, the latter continued stringent and many loans in the last hour have cost borrowers 1-16 per cent per day. The closing rate was 6 per cent to best borrowers, and 6 per cent plus 1-32 to others.

Transactions aggregated 264,000 shares, of which 1,600 were Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,500 Cleveland & Illinois, 3,000 Chicago & Quincy, 1,000 Canada Southern, 8,060 Lackawanna, 2,700 Delaware & Hudson, 58,000 Erie, 1,600 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,200 Iron Mountain, 4,500 Illinois Central, 1,200 Kansas & Texas, 1,700 Lake Shore, Little Pittsburgh, 4,000 Michigan Central, 8,800 Northwestern, 3,600 Nashville & Chattanooga (closing at 81,) 1,200 of Jersey Central, 21,000 New York Central, 9,800 Northern Pacific, 11,000 Ohios, 1,200 Ontario & Western, (closing at 26¼), 21,000 Pacific Mail, 3,600 Reading, 9,000 St. Paul, 2,100 St. Paul & Sioux City, 1,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, preferred, 4,300 Union Pacific, 4,400 Wabash Pacific and 8,300 Western Union.

Close—Money 6 per cent. per annum, and ¼ per diem. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers bills steady at 484¾, demand 487¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¾	New 4s coupons	107⅜
New 5s coupons	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	108¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¾s	51	Virginia 6s	21
Missouri 6s	103¾	Virginia 6s new	21
St. Joe	106	Consols	17
Tennessee 6s	36½	Deferred	108
Tennessee 6s new	30½		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	188½	St. P. & San F.	41
Panama	175	Do. preferred	55
Fort Wayne	118	First	79
C. & P	110¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	43½
Illinois Central	108¾	Kan. & Tex	44¾
B. & Q	148½	Union Pacific	39
C. & A	115	Central Pacific	78¾
Do. preferred	124	N. Pacific	30
N. Y. Central	135¼	Do. preferred	53¾
Harlem	177	Louisville & N	158
Lake Shore	108¾	Houston & Texas	81
Can. Southern	66¾	W. U. Tel	106¾
Michigan Central	93¾	A. & P. Tel	42¾
Erie	45¾	Pacific Mail	41¾
Do. preferred	70¾	Little Pittsburgh	8¾
N. W. C	96¾	Reading	20
Do. preferred	110¾	Adams Ex	112¾
St. Paul	82¾	Fargo Ex	105
Do. preferred	104¾	American Ex	98
St. P. & Min	58	U. S. Express	48¼
St. P. & S. City	44¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. preferred	79¾	Do. preferred	65
Del. & Lack	93¾	Leadville	2¼
Mentra & Essex	125½	Central Pac. b'ds	112¾
Del. & Hudson	85½	Union Firsts	112
N. J. Central	84¾	Land Grants	113
O. & M	37¾	Sinking Funds	115
Do. preferred	75¾	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O	23¾	St. P. & S. C. First	104
Mobile & O	23¾	C. C. & I. C. sec'ds	
" & C	79	Erie seconds	92
" & I. C	17¼	L. N. A. & C	89
" & M. & N	74	Central Arizona	107½
" & T. H	29¾	Caribon	
" preferred	68	Excelsior	
St. L. & P	44	Hoodsatake	53
" preferred	69¼	Ontario	
St. Joe	37	Standard	31
" preferred	71	Lake Erie Western	55
Iron Mountain	68⅞		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	240	Quincy	84½
Copper Falls	12	Ridge	6½
Franklin	16⅝	Madison	3
Pewabec	28		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 31.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; account, ——. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 112½; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅝; Erie, 46¼; do. seconds, 92½; Reading, 36.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 111; 4s, 108½.

Refined petroleum, 6s.

Turpentine, 34s 6d.

PARIS, March 31.—Rentes, 83f 30c.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Refined petroleum, 18¾@19f.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton dull at 7 5-16@7⅜; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 6,250 bales.

Corn—New western mixed, 5s 9d.

Beef—Prime mess 58s 6d.

American lard, 39s.

Common rosin, 4s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

Trade continues active under the influence of the favorable weather. In most branches to-day dealers reported a good market notwithstanding the drawbacks caused by the April flitting.

In the grocery line there has been no interruption to the activity which set in some months ago. Coffees and sugars are steady and in fair request, as all other articles in this line.

The grain market is quiet. Wheat weak lower, the outside figure for choice red winter to-day being $1 32. Corn is easy lower. Oats in quite demand. Rye firm and lower. Barley steady and lower. Flour easy but unchanged.

The country produce market has been stimulated by the weather. Butter is active, and brought fully the price noted below. Choice roll is still scarce and in demand. Eggs were selling to-day at 10c in barrels and 11c in cases, and were rather weak as is generally the case after Easter. The market is still well supplied. Poultry is in good demand. Live chickens sold freely at firm prices. New maple syrup is coming in freely yet, the demand is good. Maple sugar is scarce and active. Cheese—Ohio factory continue in steady jobbing demand for choice, at unchanged prices. Sweitzer was scarce, active and firm. Indeed there was little or no strictly fine Sweitzer offering. Fair to good in this line was freely taken in the absence of choice. Other varieties quiet and steady.

Provisions are in fair request at unchanged prices.

Foreign fruit and canned goods are lower. All other articles not specially mentioned above are unchanged.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 75@4 00; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 32@33c; choice roll, 30@32c; solid packed, 28@29c; common to medium, 15@20c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 50@3 75 per bush; $11 00@12 00 per barrel.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14¼c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 10@10½c in cases, 11c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 25 per gallon; old, $1 10; maple sugar, in small cakes, 12@13c per lb.; granulated, 12c.

ONIONS—Yellow, $5 75@6 00 per barrel; red, $4 50@4 75 per bushel.

ONION SETS—$7 00@8 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@55c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 45@50c; peerless, 40@45c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 65@70c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9¾	9¼
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11½	11½
Do. knuckles and rounds	13½	13½
Do. all flats	10¾	10½
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	8½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	9¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 50	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 50	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8¾	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 80 lbs in case	9¾	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	Teas.	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25@$1 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35@$1 00
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	35@ 80
Good Rio	14	Japan	30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28@ 80
Java	25 @28	Souchong	35@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	18 @20	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
In bulk	17 @18	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville ma'y	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @30	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A	9¾@ 9¾	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	8¾@ 9¼	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8¾@	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	8 @ 8¾	Cut and dry	24@28
New Orleans	8¼@ 8½	Gan'tl smo'g	38@48
Granulated	9¾@	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10¾	Choice	57
Crushed	10¾	Strictly prime	55
Cut loaf	10¾	Prime	53
Syrups.		Centrifugal	50
Choice maple fv'd	45	*Soda.*	
Prime "	43	Bi-Carb. k'gs	4¼
Choice sugar syrup	40	do ass'td pa'rs	6
Prime " "	38	do " ¼ "	6½
Good " "	35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	33	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w't	12½
Cloves	39 @40	Stearine ₱ set	9½
Allspice	17 @	Mould ₱ set	9½
Cassia	25 @28	*Rice.*	
Pepper	15¼@16	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Nutmegs	90 @95	Carolina	7¾@8
Starch.		*Salts.*	
Gloss	5½@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	$1 55
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾	Extra, " "	1 65
		Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 25@6 50; choice red, $6 50@6 75; fancy family, $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $7 00@8 00; patents $8 25@8 75; XX bakers $6 25, $6 50@6 75; XXX bakers $6 75@7 00; low grade $3 50@5 00. Rye flour $5 00@5 25. Buckwheat flour $1 50 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 28@1 32; amber and mixed $1 27@1 29; rejected 80@85c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@47c; yellow high mixed shelled 45@46c; ear 50@52c; mixed ear 48@49c.

OATS—Prime white 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c.

RYE—85@88c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 80@85c; medium 75@80c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $16 00@17 00; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; corumeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7¼c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Langnedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00; Messina Oranges ₱ box, $4 25. Lemons—repacked, $5 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 40; corn, do, $1 30@2 00.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75. No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 2 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed 38@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1880.

There was no improvement in this market and none is looked for just now. To-day, probably on account of it being the last day of the month, the market was very dull, transactions scarcely reaching 40,000 barrels. It is thought a change in price will soon take place and a decline is looked for by most dealers. Shipments 51,915 barrels, charters 46,500 barrels.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, March 34.—Market opened with old offered at 88¾c; closed quiet, with old offered at 88¼c.

PARKER, March 31.—Market opened 88¾c bid for old; closed at 88½c bid for old.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Charters, 3,500 barrels crude, and 3,000 barrels R. P. Petroleum nominal; refined 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Market dull and lower; S. W., 7¼c.

TITUSVILLE, March 31.—Market opened at 88¼c; highest, 88¾c; lowest, 86¼c; closing, 86¼c; shipments 51,500 barrels; average, 42,000 barrels; charters, 46,500 barrels; average, 17,800 barrels; transactions 245,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK — MARCH 31.—Cotton dull at 13@13¾c; futures firm. Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 13,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4 50@4 90; common to good $5 00@5 40; good to choice $5 45@7 75; white wheat extra $5 50@6 25; extra Ohio $5 50@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 25. Wheat in moderate export demand; receipts, 149,000 bushels; ungraded red $1 34@1 40; No. 2 $1 37½@1 39; No. 3 red Kansas $1 30; ungraded white $1 20@1 30; No. 1 do.; sales of 72,000 bushels at $1 32½@1 34; No. 2 red March, sales of 40,000 bushels at $1 38@1 38¾; April, sales of 456,000 bushels at $1 37¾@1 40¼; May, sales of 336,000 bushels at $1 37@1 38¾; June, sales of 72,000 bushels at $1 32½@1 33¼. Corn for cash and early delivery ¼@½c better; receipts, 212,000 bushels; ungraded No. 2 old at 54½@54¾c.; yellow western 54c.; No. 2 April, 52@52¼c.; May, 49¾@49¾c.; June, 47¾@48c. Oats heavy; receipts, 59,000 bushels western mixed 36@39c.; white western 39@44c. Hay—firm and unchanged. Hops—dull and nominal. Coffee—firmer and unchanged, Rio cargoes 12¾@16¼c.; job lots 14@17¾c. Sugar—quiet and unchanged, fair to good refined 7⅝@7¾c. Molasses—quiet and unchanged. Rice—demand fair and market firm. Petroleum—dull and nominal; United 87½c.; crude 6¾@6¾c.; refined 7¾c. Tallow—steady and unchanged. Rosin—dull and unchanged. Pork—dull and lower, old mess $11 25. Beef—steady. Cutmeats — more active, long clear $7; short clear $7¾. Lard—steady, prime steam $7 52½@7 57½. Butter—dull and heavy, western 16@32c. Cheese—firm, western 11@14. Whisky—nominal at $1 10@1 11.

PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 31.—Flour dull; Minnesota extra medium $5 75; good, $6 00@6 12½; choice $6 25; fancy $6 50; Ohio good $6 75; winter and spring patents $7 25@8 00. Rye flour quiet at $4 75@5 00. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 white western depot $1 37; No. 2 red, March, $1 57½ bid, $1 40 asked; April $1 37¾ bid, $1 47½ asked; May $1 35¼ bid, $1 35¾ asked; June $1 33 bid, $1 33¼ asked. Corn dull; sail mixed on track 54½c; sail mixed and March 55½c bid, 56c asked; April 52¾c bid, 52¾c asked; May 49¼c bid, 49¾c asked; June 49¼c bid; 49¼c asked. Oats dull; western mixed 45c; No. 3 white 46c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter scarce; creamery extra 36@37c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., 32@33c; Western Reserve, extra 29@31c; good to choice 24@28c. Eggs firm; western 12½c. Cheese quiet and weak. Petroleum nominal; refined 7¾c. Whisky steady at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 206,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 81,000 bushels; corn, 234,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 29.—Flour dull and nominally steady. Wheat—Western lower but firm at a decline; No. 2 western winter red, spot and March $1 40@1 40¼; April $1 39¾@1 39¾; May $1 37@1 37¼; June $1 33¾@1 34¼; July $1 21¾@1 22. Corn—Western steady and quiet; western mixed spot and March 55c; April 52¾@53c; May 50¾@51c; steamer 53¾c. Oats dull and heavy; western white 46c; do mixed 44@45c; Pennsylvania 45@46c. Rye quiet at 90@93c. Hay firm and in fair demand; prime to choice Pennsylvania $16 00@18 00. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Butter—choice very firm; western packed and roll 28@30c. Eggs in good demand at 11c. Petroleum—no business; refined nominal at 7¾c. Coffee a shade firmer and more inquiry; Rio cargoes fair to prime 14, 14½@15¾c. Sugar—quiet and steady. Whisky steady at $1 10@1 11. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,575 barrels; wheat, 77,000 bushels; corn, 103,000 bushels; oats, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 126,000 bushels; corn, 109,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 412,200 bushels; corn, 265,200 bushels.

CHICAGO—MARCH 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 16 cash; $1 16¼@1 16¼ April; $1 16¼ May; $1 14 June; No. 3 $1 00@1 01. Rejected 85c. Corn strong and higher; fresh 35½c regular; 33½c cash; 33¾c bid April; 37½c May; 37¼c June. Rejected 34c. Oats active, strong and higher; fresh 29c regular; 26½c cash and April; 31c May and June. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active; firm and higher; $10 70 cash; $10 85@10 87½c May; $11 00 June. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; 6.95c cash and April; 7.05@7.07½c May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c bid. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 242,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 3,300 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels; corn, 248,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; rye, 44,000 bushels, barley, 12,000 bushels. Close—Wheat irregular; $1 16 April; $1 16½ May. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats strong and higher; advanced ¼c. Pork easier; declined 2½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE — MARCH 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened weak declined ⅞c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13; No. 2 fresh $1 11½; March $1 09; April $1 09; May $1 14½; No. 3, 99¼c, No. 4, 95c; rejected 88c; No. 1 hard $1 19. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 35c. Oats heavy; No. 2 29c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 70¼c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring 57c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork firm at $10 60 cash; $10 75 May. Lard—Prime steam 6.90c cash; 7.00c May. Live hogs stronger at $4 30@4 45. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 7c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bushels; barley, 4,600 bushels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 31.—Wheat steady at decline, extra white Michigan $1 21½; No 2 red winter spot, March and April $1 23½; May $1 23¾; June $1 20¼; July $1 07½; Western amber $1 21; No. 2 red mixed $1 21. Corn weak; high mixed 40c; No. 2 spot 39¼c; April 39½c; May 40c; No. 2 white 41¾c; rejected 39¼c; damaged 37¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 34½c.

Closed—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter April $1 24½; May $1 24¾; June $1 21; July $1 08¼; Receipts—Wheat, 49,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 148,000 bushels; corn, 79,000 bushels; oats, 207,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI — MARCH 31. — Cotton weak at 12½c. Flour dull, weak and lower; family $5 30@5 65; fancy, $5 85@6 50. Wheat weak at $1 26. Corn firm at 41c. Oats dull at 37@38c. Rye dull and lower at 81@81½c. Barley strong; No. 1 fall at 85c. Pork quiet at $10 75@11 00. Lard in good at 7 05@7 10. Bulkmeats dull at $4 18@6 75. Bacon in fair demand and market firm at $5 07½@5 07½. Whisky dullat $1 03. Butter easier and not quotay lower. Linseed oil steady at 80c. Hogs dull; common $3 50@4 20; light $4 25@4 45; packing $4 30@4 60; butchers' $4 60@4 70. Receipts 1,700 head, shipments 670 head.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 31.—Cotton dull middling 12¼c; low middlings 12¼c; good ordinary 11½; sales 200 bales; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales; stock 69,400 bales.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 31. Wheat—weak, No. 2 red $1 17@1 20. Corn—weak at 35@36½c. Oats—quiet at 32@35c. Hogs—steady at $3 50@4 55; receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 2,100 head

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MARCH 31.—Jobbing trade continues fairly active, but business quiet with package houses. Cotton goods are quiet and steady. Prints are quiet in first hands but jobbing fairly active. Wide print lawns and figures are in good demand. Dress goods are in steady request. Men's wear woolens are quiet and firm. Foreign goods are in moderate demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1880.

The general stock market for the week ending with to-day has been quite active, but nothing more, and, as will be seen by the quotations below, prices are slightly advanced. Eastern and Western reports continue favorable. The attendance of buyers was about as good as usual, and sales were made without much effort on the part of the seller. Every evening the pens were pretty well cleared. A feature of the market at these yards this week was the large number of spring lambs received.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was quite light this week. There was very little demand for shipping cattle, and the trade was mostly of a local nature. The market was active at a slight advance over last week's prices. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 40
Good, 1,100 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 85
Good, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 40
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs	3 25@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00

SHEEP.

The supply has been fair and the demand good for medium and good lots, and have been selling at a small advance from last week's prices. Extra heavy sheep are dull and not wanted, and a few clipped sheep are selling from $3 00 to $4 50. The run of veals was very heavy. We quote wooled sheep as follows:

Extra, 110 lbs to 130 lbs	$6 60@6 75
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	6 50@6 60
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	5 50@6 20
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	4 50@5 00
Lambs	6 00@7 00
Veals	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week have been light and market active at the following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 90@5 00
Best Yorkers	4 60@4 75
Common to fair light	4 40@4 50
Roughs as to quality	2 50@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 29, 1880.

CATTLE.

The market is somewhat better, than last week. The most of the butchers admit that purchases were more easily made than last Monday, which may be attributed in part to the fact that prices were lower at East Libertylast week, but there was this about it in favor of the seller, the Chicago-bought did not cost as much at the source of the supply as those on sale last Monday from same point. Sales were made at 5½ to 6c for good to prime retailing grades, 4½@5 for fair to medium, and 4@4½ for common. Bulls sold at 2½ to 4¼c, and fresh cows, of which the supply was small may be quoted at $25 to $45 per head. Veals in better supply and lower; selling at 4 to 5½ ₱ lb. Stock cattle 3¼ to 2c, at to quality. 607 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

were only in moderate supply, but the market was draggy in sympathy with East. Liberty, were prices ruled a shade lower last week. Sheep sold at from 5 to 5½ and yearling lambs may be quoted at from 6 to 7c. No spring lambs on sale today and none wanted—weather too cold. Dealers continue to complain that prices are too high in first hands, as is usually the case just before the clipping season, when growers refuse to sell unless they can realize full prices. 568 head were on sale.

HOGS

were in moderate supply and the market was a little slow with prices a shade lower than last Monday. Sales were made in a retail way at 4¾@5 15 gross, as to quality.

CHICAGO, MARCH 31.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market weaker; 5@10c lower except for best good to prime heavy at $4 45@4 80; light bacon $4 35@4 45; mixed packing $4 35@4 50; close quiet; all sold.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipment, 2,000 head; market quiet, slow and weak; feeding 10c lower; shipping, common to good $4 00@4 40; good to choice $4 80@5 60; common butchers' dull; good steady at $2 20@4 20; light stockers dull and heavy at $3 00@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market slow and weak; common to medium $3 50@5 50; good to choice $6 00@6 50.

BUFFALO—MARCH 31.— Cattle—Receipts to-day, 750 head; market dull except for extra; sales of extra steers for export at $5 45@5 60; good to choice $4 50@4 80; fair to medium $4 05@4 40; light butchers $3 45@3 90; stockers and feeders $3 00@3 60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; market steady, fair to good western sheep $6 00@6 30; choice $6 40@6 65; extra 125 lbs. for export $6 75@6 80; fair to good western lambs $6 50@7 00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,500 head; good demand and offerings light, good Yorkers $4 80@4 85; mixed Yorkers and pigs $4 50@4 70; medium and heavy grades $4 70@4 90; fair ends $4 30@4 65; pigs $4 35@4 40; best grades disposed of.

WATERTOWN, MARCH 31.—Beef cattle—Receipts 578 head; market for common grades unchanged, but fine stock firm; choice $7 25@8 00; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality $6 00@6 50; second $5 00@5 50; third $4 00@4 50.

Swine—Western fat, live, $5 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,602 head; market a trifle slow; common to medium grades, best lots firm as last week and in good supply; sheep in lots $4 00@5 50 each; extra $6 00@7 50; lambs $7 25@8 00.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 31.— Cotton dull and lower to sell, but official quotations unchanged, sales 300 bales; receipts, 600 bales; shipments, 700 bales; stock, 69,300. Cattle—run large, over 200 car loads in pens; top grades steady, but other qualities lower; sale of good to prime heavy steers at $5 10@5 40; fair to good $4 60@4 85; mixed butchers stuff lower, $2 90@3 50; southwestern steers $3 00@4 10; stockers and feeders $3 40@4 29; receipts, 3,000 qead; shipments, 1,000.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 31.—Cattle active, firm and higher for prime to fancy steers; one drove averaging 1,700 lbs brought $5 60; choice to fancy range at $5 25@5 60; good to prime heavy $5 00@5 20; other grades unchanged. Receipts 1,100 head; shipments 500 head.

Sheep firm and unchanged; 100 lbs average brought $5 10@5 25; 110 to 118 lbs $5 65@5 90; receipts 1,000 head; shipments, 300 head.

ST. LOUIS—MARCH 31.—Sheep strong; sales at $5 50@6 50. Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

NEW YORK—MARCH 29.—Beeves—Receipts 1,850 head; buyers were forced to pay a shade higher figures, but purchased sparingly and the market ruled dull and closed heavy. Rough oxen $7 25@7 75; common to prime steers $8 00@10 00; extra do $10 25@10 50. Exporters used 700 head at $9 75@10 25. Shipments to-day and to-morrow 690 head; live cattle 4,160 quarters beef and 1,370 head carcases of mutton.

Sheep—Receipts 4,950 head; market tame at former quotations; some spring lambs sold at $3 50@6 00 each, and a car load of good clipped sheep, 111 lbs, averaged $5 00 per 100 lbs.

Swine—Receipts 2,400 head; none offered alive; nominal range $4 60@4 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 29.—Wheat quiet;